

## Election is Over

—BUT THE SALE OF—  
**High Grade Clothing**

IS JUST AS BRISK AS EVER.

It is time everyone was supplied with winter clothing, and we can fit you out from top to toe. You want goods that will satisfy now and after you wear them. That's the kind we sell.

P. F. SEIBEL

THE HUB CLOTHING STORE, RHINELANDER, WIS.

## Now is the Time For Footwear

and we are in the very best shape to take care of your wants. We have by far the best and largest line of Shoes and Rubber Goods in town, and are selling at very low prices. We lay great stress on the quality of our goods. We do not buy any poor Shoes. If you are looking for trash we cannot help you out as we have no trash. All the shoes we sell we guarantee to be good or your money back. We have now a complete line of rubbers, plain and fleece lined which we are selling cheap.

SPAFFORD & COLE

## DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Sponges, Syringes, Soaps, Combs and Brushes.

PERFUMERY, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING GOODS

Whether you are in quest of a 40 lb. Muscullonge or the gamy Black Bass, or Specked Trout we can supply you with just the tackle you need. Rods, Reels, Hooks, Flies, it matters not what, we can fit you out. Just bear in mind too, that we carry the largest and best line of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, LUMBER WAGONS AND FARM-  
ING IMPLEMENTS

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY

## COMPLETE RETURNS FROM ONEIDA COUNTY

	President	Governor	Congress	Senator	Assembly	Sheriff	Clerk	Treasurer	Coroner	Clerk of the Court	Justice of the Peace	Register	Surveyor
Rhineland 1st ward	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Rhineland 2d ward	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Rhineland 3d ward	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Rhineland 4th ward	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Rhineland 5th ward	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Rhineland 6th ward	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Pelican	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Crescent	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Schoepke	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Moulin	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Gagen	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Pine Lake	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Newbold	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Sugar Camp	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Woodboro	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Waltham L. & A. Camp	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Hazelnut	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Tomahawk Lake	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Lynne	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Cassian	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

Republican candidates marked \*

Democratic candidates marked †

## REPUBLICANS CARRY EVERYTHING IN THE COUNTY, STATE AND NATION VICTORY IS OVERWHELMINGLY GREAT

Roosevelt's Plurality Will Reach Two Millions, LaFollette 60,000, Brown, Congress, 12,000, Wright State Senator and Everett Assemblyman Large Majorities.—Stevens Sheriff is Ahead.—All County Ticket.

At last the national campaign is over and as the results appear in conclusive figures it becomes apparent the Republican party has achieved the greatest victory for Roosevelt and Parker that has been given any presidential ticket. In Wisconsin the majority for Roosevelt will be from 75,000 to 100,000. LaFollette will have 20,000 and all Republican congressmen secure majorities except in the sixth district which reflects Wisconsin, democrat. Babcock in the third pulls out with a small majority. Oneida county shows heavy majorities for the Republicans throughout the ticket. The sharpest fight on the county ticket was for sheriff. Felix Dolan, democratic candidate put up a vigorous campaign but with the returns all in today W. T. Stevens is shown to have 19 votes the lead. Mr. Stevens encountered

some severe obstacles and only for the loyalty of the bulk of Republican voters would have lost. The table presented on this page gives the actual returns of the county on all important offices.

Congressman W. E. Brown of this city receives a majority of 12,000 over Humes the democratic candidate. This is a most flattering endorsement from the voters of the Tenth District and is a deserved recognition of Mr. Brown's able service during the past four years.

James A. Wright for state senator and E. A. Everett assembly, both secure large majorities.

In the nation at large there is little left the democrats but a much reduced solid south with Maryland and Missouri over in the Republican column.

Entertained Out of Doors.  
An outdoor picnic dinner in November is something of a novelty in northern Wisconsin, but such an affair was participated in last week last Thursday several loads of people drove to North Pelican Lake where they were guests of Mrs. W. E. Brown at the Brown summer cottage. Dinner was served on the porch and the guests experienced the comfort and enjoyment of a midsummer outing. Saturday the Pricilla society of the Congregational church were also entertained by Mrs. Brown at the same place.

In the Wisconsin Valley.  
The mills continue running in full blast and will do so until stopped by ice in the river. Mill men hope that the present state of weather will last all the month. Generally it freezes up in the middle of this month.

Work preparing for the winter's operation in the woods goes on merrily. The Alexander Stewart Lumber Company of Wausau has started another camp on Spirit river. The crew is now building shanties and roads. From five to six million feet will be put in at this camp. Another crew has recently been sent up to Arbor Vitae. The intended cut at this camp is five million feet. This makes three camps this company has to date. Beside, the company will buy from farmers and jobbers.

Wages in the woods the coming winter will be about what they were last winter. So far loggers have experienced but little difficulty in securing help.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

Many Students at the University.  
The indications are that the total number of students at the University of Wisconsin will reach 2,500 before the close of the college year. Last year there were 2,151 enrolled, and there has been a large increase this year. Beside the increase in the freshman class an unusual number of new students have come from other colleges and universities to enter the junior and senior classes at the University.

Where is Aaron Hladegren?  
Aaron Hladegren, brother of Axel Hladegren of this city, who left here last winter for Chicago, has not been heard from for nearly four months and his relatives are beginning to feel uneasy regarding his safety. Aaron had been in the habit of writing to his mother in Sweden at least once a week but long since communications from him have ceased to come. His mother, who is wealthy, intends to institute an extensive search in hopes of locating her son.

Very Low Rates to International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago.  
Via the Northwestern Line. Excursion tickets will be sold Nov. 27 and 29, limited to return until Dec. 5, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y. 613-22.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Absolutely Harmless.  
Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take. It contains nothing harmful and for coughs, colds and croup is unsurpassed. For sale by Anderson & Hildman.

State Filing Railroads.  
According to the Prentice Calumet, Attorney General Stenderant, for the state has begun suit against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern railroad companies to collect the penalties provided by law for the failure to pay portions of the license fees, which they are required to pay by statute of the state, in lieu of all other taxation. Similar suits are begun against the Wisconsin Central, Omaha and Soo railroads. The suit against the Omaha has been begun at Elroy, that against the Wisconsin Central at Waubesa, and that against the Soo at Prentice. The judgement asked is \$10,000 in each suit, as provided by section 1211 of the revised statutes.

The Man Behind the Gun.  
To-morrow marks the opening of the annual lodge in the deer country when hunters and would-be hunters hike to the brush and take pot shots at anything that moves in their vicinity. Last year the casualties appeared fewer than in many previous seasons and this was doubtless owing to the ground being covered with snow rendering all objects more clearly discernible. It also resulted in a greater number of deer being taken. Unless snow falls very soon or hunters have learned greater care there will be another long list of dead and injured reported by December 1st.

A Card.  
We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 50-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. Sold by J. J. Reardon.

### FINN A BAD ACTOR

Crazed With Liquor, Peter Johnson Uses a Slab as Pedestrian.

A Russian Finn, Peter Johnson by name, who had no doubt partaken too freely of election fire water, made things interesting for pedestrians along Anderson street in the vicinity of the electric light plant, Tuesday evening. The man lodged himself in the wood pile opposite the plant and with a loaded slab proceeded to assault with telling effect on the heads of those who happened by. He showed no discrimination as to sex and in some instances ladies were thus treated. One North side man received a bad cut in the back of his neck, while Frank Malone, a young man who also makes his home in that section of the city, was probably the most seriously injured. The crazed Finn struck Malone with the broad end of the slab squarely across the forehead inflicting an ugly gash. Malone hastened down town to have his injuries cared for and at the same time informed the police of Finn's actions. Chief Straub hastened to the scene and spotting his man nabbed him from behind just as he was about to deliver the slab on the head of another victim. The Chief experienced but little difficulty in lodging Johnson in the city jail where he was given until morning to sleep off the effects of his lag. In Judge Browne's court yesterday forenoon he was fined \$7 and costs amounting in all to \$4.50. The good people who received such rough treatment at Johnson's hands will no doubt have unpleasant memories of the man for some time to come.

### Pompeii at St. Paul.

"Pompeii," a story of the power of the cross, was given in dramatic form last night at Mozart theater by John Fay Palmer and Miss Rachel Lewis. The performance was under the auspices of Liberty hire, L. O. T. M., and was well attended. The play is founded on Bulwer's story, "The Last Days of Pompeii." There were five acts, ten scenes and numerous effective tableaux. The cast was large and the interpretation of the play was well received by the audience. Miss Lewis as Nydia, the blind girl, created a particularly good impression.

Mr. Palmer's conception of the tragic role of Archaes, the Egyptian, attracted the closest attention and sympathy, while Mr. Keene as Glaucus, who was converted to Christianity in the last act just prior to his cruel death, divided some of the honors with Mr. Palmer.

One of the talking bits of character work was that of Miss Lillian Edmunds as Sanna, the Witch of Vesuvius, while Miss Maudie Peltre as Ione and Miss Irene Howell as Julia played the juvenile parts to the satisfaction of their auditors. Cleveland Hillson is the manager of the company.

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## RHINELANDER DEFEATED

Antigo Boys Prove Too Much For Local High School Saturday's Football Game—Score 11 to 0. Interesting Contest.

For the first time in the history of our school, the Antigo high school eleven on November 5th defeated the local team on our own grounds. Considering the superior weight of the visiting team, the home eleven conducted itself very creditably and has nothing to be ashamed of. They were outweighted but not outclassed. The game was played in 25 and 20 minute halves and resulted in a score of 11 to 0 in favor of Antigo.

In the first half Antigo received the ball on the kick-off and retained it until a touch-down was made. By line plunges they slowly advanced the ball toward the opponents goal and finally over the line. Their full-back failed to kick goal. Antigo kicked off, Rhinelander took the ball lost it and then regained it. In the five minutes of the first half left to play they advanced the ball from their own thirty yard line to Antigo's twenty-five yard line, gaining as much ground in five minutes as Antigo had in twelve minutes.

At the beginning of the second half Rhinelander received the ball and lost it on the first three downs. In five minutes Antigo again carried the ball across the line and this time succeeded in kicking goal. In the remaining fifteen minutes Rhinelander several times had the ball within 25 yards of the opponent's goal and twice would have made a touch-down if the gold had been clear of spectators. First Sanderson and then White cleared the end and both times they were stopped near the enemy's goal only because they had to dodge onlookers as well as players. In making his long run White sprained his ankle and O'Melia was put in his place. When time was called, the ball was on Antigo's twenty-five yard line.

The following program was given by the Juniors Friday November 5th. Recitation.....Break, break, break Margie Holland.

Essay.....Life of Tennyson Russell Didier.

Recitation.....The Brook Hazel Hildbrand.

Music.....Piano Solo Hazel Myers.

Recitation.....Lady Clare Barton Edwards.

Essay.....Tennyson's Works Jean Hamilton.

Recitation—Charge of the Light Brigade.....Henry Segerstrom.

Essay.....The Princess George Crasoe.

Recitation.....Tears, Idle Tears Dot Barnes.

Music.....Song Girls Chorus.

Recitation.....Ring out Wild Bells Beatrice Barnes.

Essay—England in Tennyson's Time Frank Ashton.

Recitation.....Crossing the Bar Ira McDill.

Music.....Sweet and Low School.

State Filing Railroads.

According to the Prentice Calumet, Attorney General Stenderant, for the state has begun suit against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern railroad companies to collect the penalties provided by law for the failure to pay portions of the license fees, which they are required to pay by statute of the state, in lieu of all other taxation. Similar suits are begun against the Wisconsin Central, Omaha and Soo railroads. The suit against the Omaha has been begun at Elroy, that against the Wisconsin Central at Waubesa, and that against the Soo at Prentice. The judgement asked is \$10,000 in each suit, as provided by section 1211 of the revised statutes.







## A Lost Fortune

By J. M. SCANLAND

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MRS. SARAH WYLY was a shrewd matchmaker. She had brought about a marriage between her eldest daughter, Emma, and John Montgomery, a talented young editor of New Orleans, and now she was looking for an eligible husband for Mary, the youngest and prettiest of her daughters.

Mary had just returned from a two-year stay in Paris, where she had taken lessons in French, music and deportment, and was pronounced "finished"—like most others who return with a superficial education. Society in the village of Monticello was in a flutter—the young ladies were curious to see their former village schoolmate, and their mothers were envious of Mary's Parisian trip.

The Wylys had been poor, but now were the wealthiest in the Bayou Macon neighborhood. Sam Wyly had been an overseer on the Scarborough plantation, and upon the death of the owner, William Scarborough, he had inherited the place. Mrs. Scarborough, who had served them some years, and had been everything to him, had died. However, debts accumulated, and it became necessary to sell some of the negroes to pay for supplies. Cotton crops failed, and finally, when the aged widow Scarborough died, the plantation passed into the possession of Sam Wyly, who built upon the site of the old frame house a magnificent two-story structure. According to the papers filed by Wyly, Mrs. Scarborough bequeathed the plantation and negroes to him, in consideration of "affection, and for services rendered," after the payment of the just debts.

The people of the Bayou Macon reticent talked a great deal about the sudden wealth of the Wylys. "Squire Willis was of the opinion that as the cotton crops had been large for the past several seasons, he could not see how it became necessary to sell 'niggers' to buy supplies."

"It was also remembered that when William Scarborough sold his crop of cotton in Vicksburg and suddenly died there with the yellow fever, there was some talk about what became of the money? They could not recollect 'for sure' whether Wyly was with him on that visit, or not."

"We shall give Mary a reception next Wednesday night," said Mrs. Wyly to her husband, a few days after the return of their daughter.

"Yes, Mary should meet her old friends, and we must show the people that we are not too proud to receive them! There's some talk in the neighborhood about us!"

"I care nothing about what these common people say," replied Mrs. Wyly, with her nose elevated.

"You men don't know anything! I want Mary to meet Mr. John Lester. You know he is the best catch in this part of the state. Besides, he is handsome, a good lawyer, and is related to the Johnsons and will inherit a fortune from his uncle Hiram."

"Didn't you tell me that Lester and Miss Ellen Austen are engaged?"

"Yes; they are engaged; but—"

"Wyly looked up from his paper and caught the significant glance of his scheming wife, and in a contemplative tone asked:

"What do the neighbors say? Have the Austen children come back here to live, or are they only on a visit to their cousins—the Wades?"

"Octavia says they are here only for the summer. But if they stay it will make no difference—with our affairs!"

Each looked significantly at the other—both were thinking of the same thing.

"Since the death of their parents they would inherit—"

"Nonsense, Samuel! The will of Mrs. Scarborough runs off their parents, and now how can these children inherit their grandparent's plantation?"

"Yes; the will! The will throws them all out! And, besides, the Austen children have no money to fight the case, if they should bring suit."

"These children don't know anything about the estate, only what we have told them that it was insolvent. And they have examined the will."

"Maybe Lester has told Ellen something. The neighbors have talked a great deal, and he may have heard it. They all know that we had nothing, and—"

"Don't talk that way, Samuel! It is only neighborhood gossip, anyway. I have invited Lester to the reception. He is poor; Mary is rich. Perhaps if it was known that we intend to give Mary \$100,000 as a bridal present—well, sometimes people change their minds!"

"You are a diplomat!" said Wyly, smiling. "I can give him some legal business, and that will help him to bluff up a practice."

"And invite him to dinner frequently, and he will soon forget—"

"That is another good idea, Sarah. The Wyly mansion was brilliantly lighted, and crowded with guests. The light planters of the Bayou Macon 'settlement,' with their families, were in attendance, and also the village people, rich and poor. It was the greatest event in the social history of Monticello.

Miss Mary was dressed in the latest fashion, which attracted the attention of all and the envy of the young ladies. There was only a slight inclination of her well-poised head, and a meaningless, mechanical smile on her face as she received introductions to the guests. She greeted each with a commonplace expression, which meant nothing or a great deal—according to the recipient.

"Oh, I am so delighted to meet you, Mr. Lester!" said the debutante, in a very effusive manner, as her match-making mother brought her the "visiting young lawyer," to whom Mary stood, surrounded by a number of young men, who were rivaling each other in paying compliments to the new belle.

Mothers looked on with envy, and their marriageable daughters appeared to be indifferent to the progress of Miss Wyly.

The reception was over, and Mrs. Wyly had made an impression.

Speculation of the village gossip came to an end with the verification of the truth of the rumor that the engagement between Miss Ellen Austen and John Lester had been broken. As usual, it was said that the young lady had changed her mind; but, the more thinking ones saw in the broken engagement the designing hand of Mrs. Wyly.

Lester loved Miss Austen with all the ardor of a young man whose attachments have been few. Yet, like most inexperienced lovers, he was attracted by this new face, and he mistook a passing fancy for love. The winsome smiles of the beautiful Miss Wyly, her quickness and her dashing manner, made her so different from the plain country girl, Ellen Austen, that he could not understand how he had brought himself to the belief that he had ever loved her.

Lester's mother foresaw the inevitable, and pleaded with her son. "Do not marry a social butterfly, my son! Ellen will be a good wife, and with her you will be happy. Mary is fickle. She is brilliant and pretty, but her education is superficial. If you hope to advance in your profession, my son, do not marry a woman of fashion."

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"Then you wish me to marry a housekeeper?"

"Your father married a housekeeper," replied Mrs. Lester, reprovingly.

The advice was unheeded, and the engagement of Lester and Miss Wyly was formally announced.

Extensive preparations had been made for the brilliant wedding. Every one in the settlement and the village was present. One familiar face was absent—Ellen Austen.

"Why, Ellen is not here!" whispered several. "And she was Mary's schoolmate, too!"

"Then it's true!" said another.

The bride was complimented by all, especially by the young ladies, who could scarce repress a sigh of envy. The bridegroom also received many compliments, and all wished the couple the usual amount of happiness.

After a three-months' tour of the southern watering resorts, Lester and his young wife returned and took up their residence in the Wyly mansion.

At the November term of court the case of "John and Ellen Austen, heirs of Elizabeth Scarborough versus Samuel Wyly" came up for trial. The older settlers again began to talk. They recalled the sudden wealth of Overseer Wyly and wondered how he came into possession of the plantation and the "50 head of niggers." The case attracted general attention and the courtroom was crowded daily. John Lester appeared for his father-in-law, and Charles Floyd was the attorney for the Austen heirs.

Finally, the strongly contested case ended, and Judge Jackson summed up his charge to the jury, as follows:

"The alleged will of Mrs. Elizabeth Scarborough is signed by three witnesses and appears to be in due form, excepting that these names are those of females. Under the statute a female is not legally qualified to witness a will. Therefore the court instructs the jury to return its verdict for the plaintiffs, John and Ellen Austen."

"May it please the court!" exclaimed Lester, excitedly. "That statute is obsolete, and—"

"The statute has never been repealed, and therefore it is still law! There is no necessity for argument, Mr. Lester. The crowd loudly applauded the verdict and congratulated the heirs.

The Wylys vacated the mansion, and the Austens received their inheritance. In a few weeks the engagement of Miss Ellen Austen and Charles Floyd was announced.

A lumber firm at LaSalle, Departed from here Monday for Chicago. From there he intends to go to Panama to be employed by the United States government on the construction of the big canal. While on his way South he will stop at St. Louis and spend a week at the fair.

Friday, November 11th, is the opening day of the deer season and the hundreds of hunters who are annually let loose on Northern Wisconsin will be taking pot shots at one another, and perforating the atmosphere of every township with copper-jacketed bullets. Deer are reported more numerous in Vilas county, and upper Michigan than in this vicinity, but most of the local crack shots will secure one or two specks before December 1st.

On Monday, November 11th, The Frank E. Long Co. opens a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House. Mr. Long has all new plays this season and carries all special scenery and mechanical effects for each production. The vaudeville features which are introduced between acts, are of the very best and were the vaudeville people so disposed could give a whole evening's entertainment by themselves. (In Monday night one lady free with each paid reserved seat ticket. Tickets on sale Sunday morning at usual place. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents. Get them early.

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## PRETTIEST OF HER RACE.



"That's Miss Glenmore, who won the local beauty contest!"

"Really! Then I suppose she won it by a neck!"

Interesting Particulars Concerning Bartholdi's Great Statue of "Liberty."

If in the course of things the United States someday should be conquered by some liberty hater, like the sultan of Turkey, and the statue of liberty at New York suffer the fate of an earlier wonder of its kind, the Colossus of Rhodes, it is probable, says the Chicago Tribune, that the junk dealer who then would purchase the liberty statue as so much old copper and iron would accord to Bartholdi, who died the other day in Paris, the place which a careless public, accustomed to the sight of the statue, and having teased long ago to wonder at its magnitude, has neglected to give the creator of the eighth wonder of the world.

Tradition says 900 camels were used in transporting the brass of the Colossus of Rhodes to Alexandria after its purchase by a merchant. Twelve hundred or more such animals would be required to transport the liberty statue from New York to South Canal street in Chicago. There were 300,000 pounds of brass in the Colossus of Rhodes, and there are 400,000 pounds of copper and iron in the statue at New York. This to indicate in a general way how much greater is the Bartholdi statue than the ancient piece of sculpture over which the reader of history marvels.

Because of the vast picture which forms the background of the statue in New York bay, the immense size of the sculpture is not brought home. It is only when recourse is had to comparative figures that the figure on which Bartholdi spent ten of the best years of his life is seen to be not only a work of art, but the greatest of colossal.

The nose of the figure of liberty is four feet long. The eye is two feet wide. The hand measures 12 feet. The forefinger is seven feet long, and the finger nail is a foot in length. The head is 12 feet high and around its crown 40 persons may stand. In the torch held up by the right hand there is room for 14 persons.

A man standing in the torch sees New York's skyline from a height of 265 feet, that being the distance between the top of the torch and low water mark. The statue is 151 feet from the bottom of the plinth to the top of the torch, and 135 feet from the figure's foot to the top of the torch.

The famous Colossus of Rhodes was but 165 feet, as compared with the 151 of the liberty figure. The statue of Arminius in Westphalia, which comes next to the Colossus of Rhodes in point of size, is 84 feet high; the figure of St. Charles Borromeo, on the banks of Lake Maggiore, measures 66 feet; the Virgin of Puy is 48 feet high and the Bavaria at Munich, the oldest extant example of colossal, is 35 feet.

Frenchmen of 20 years ago had a better opportunity than Americans of today to compare the liberty statue with ordinary objects. While it stood for several years in the yard in Paris in which it was made, it towered above the house tops in a way that brought out its magnitude.

If placed with its pedestal and base alongside the Masonic Temple in Chicago the top of the torch would be 49 feet nearer the sky than the temple's.

The statue is made out of hammered copper, held in its form from the inside by an iron framework. Bartholdi began his work on the statue by making a statue measuring seven feet, and from the latter a model measuring 33 feet.

Measurements were taken of the 33-foot model and lengthened in the correct proportions to get the size of the 135-foot figure. In getting the final figure from the smaller model's 3,000 measurements were necessary.

The figure of liberty cost \$250,000, contributed by the people of France in money, material and labor, and Bartholdi is said to have received nothing for his ten years of work.

Considerate People.

"They are such considerate people in Chicago, you know," said the old lady, as she returned to her village after a shopping excursion to that metropolis.

"You got your right change every time, did you?"

"Yes, and I must tell you how they compared me in a 'nick'-a-bat store. I looked in there to look at some Indian robes and the clerk took the greatest pains to show me everything. I actually told him that when my dear husband is killed and scalped by the Indians, I that clerk almost wept with sympathy."

He said he was awfully sorry about the husband being killed, but as it was the scalp of the Indian who Thursday killed him, and as it seemed to be a DeBolt awful case, I might have the relic and won seven dollars to hang on the parlor wall for—Chicago Daily News.

Told the Truth.

"My Willie—I'm a victim of police violence, lady, dat's what I am with repeat de first time I was arrested I pany appar dola' nothin' at all. future date! Goodard—Poor fellow. Here's packed honest you. And what charge did jump up against you?"

John Fay replied. —Philadelphia Press.

In the Cross.

John Fay Parillo Zamboni, of Vienna, in Richard I. has discovered that instead of "the moon" there is a "kissing" other classic and now is selling hundreds of sets of illustrated postcards showing kisses in the moon."

Thibetan Superstition.

Treaty between Thibet and England, written on an enormous sheet of parchment, as the Thibetans, for superstitious reasons, objected to signing any document that occupied more than one

## FARM USE OF TELEPHONE.

Profitable Deals Made by Farmers Who Have Wires to Their Homes.

A cattle buyer drove into the yard of a farmer about 50 miles from Chicago the other day and made an offer for all the cattle and pigs on hand, delivery to be made at once. The offer seemed a good one, but before closing the farmer said he would speak to his wife, reports the Chicago Tribune. Going to the house he asked his wife to call up a Chicago commission house by telephone. The telephone, by the way, is an indispensable article in farm houses in his neighborhood. In less than two minutes he was in communication with Chicago and was informed of a rise in prices and advised what a good offer would be at that moment. Within five minutes he closed a deal with the buyer at prices which paid him \$200 more than the first offer.

At a neighbor's the thrashing gang was hard at work. Twenty-five men and a huge machine were making quick work of the big barley stacks. All at once a sharp report was heard; there was a stoppage, and investigation showed an important part of the machine broken. No similar part was at hand and it was doubtful if it could be obtained in the nearest town seven miles away. Perhaps it would be necessary to send to the manufacturer. There was just one chance that it might be secured in Elgin. Naturally the first thing to get at was the telephone. The exchange, seven miles away, was called, and within a minute over the 20 mile line to Elgin the mishap was discussed with the dealer in that city. The train left Elgin in 15 minutes with the missing piece aboard. In an hour and a half it had reached the nearest railway station, and before dinner was over it had arrived, was put in place, and again the wheels were whirling and the barley running into sacks. If no telephone had been at hand there would have been certainly 24 hours' delay.

Thousands of instances of the above character go to show every day that the telephone is indispensable in the house of an up-to-date farmer. Few people in Chicago realize that there are more than 5,000 telephones in farm houses within 50 miles of this city. The farmer, with all his great freedom of operations and his opportunities in broad acres and smiling fields, is just as closely in touch with the facilities of the great city as if he were next door to it. In the farm house the telephone begins to get busy at 5 o'clock in the morning. At dinner time calls of many kinds go back and forth over the line, but it is in the evening after supper, after the milking is done, that neighbor meets neighbor, discussing the crops and all matters of mutual interest. Housewives gossip of family affairs, and a community of interest is had not only all over the county, but all over as much of the country as may be desired. When the farmer goes to bed he does not feel that he is out of the world, nor have sorry dreams of his isolation. If the metropolis is the comet he is hitched on to the tail with the very decided advantage that he is not close enough to get burned and he can let go if he wants to. The rural mail delivery has done much for the farmer, but the telephone is doing more.

The farmer pays about \$1.50 per month for this service.

Matter of Opinion.

They had escaped from the tall grass via the excursion route, and were bent on committing matrimony. Finally an oblique minister was found, and the trouble began.

"Young man," said the parson, "do you take this woman for better or worse?"

"Blind of I know, mister," answered the rural youth. "Her folks 'low it's better, but my folks 'low it's wuss." —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lamb's Wool.

"When a person's wool gathering that means he's lazy, doesn't it, pa?"

"Not necessarily, my son. He may be gathering the wool of the lamb in Wall street." —Philadelphia Ledger.

HER DEFENSE.

"Well, if you won't give me a kiss, I'll have to take one, dear girl."

"But 'this dear girl' had a means of defense at hand."

Bit of Realism.

Alexis came home one night with his clothes full of holes.

"What has happened to you?" exclaimed his mother.

"Oh, we've been playing shop ever since school closed," Alexis replied.

"Shop?" echoed his mother.

"Yes. We opened a grocery, and every body was something," Alexis explained. "I was the cheese." —Sunday at Home.

China's Big Interest.

China pays 17 per cent interest on her public debt; the United States only two per cent.

## TOOK BOY'S SUGGESTION.

Playboy Came Out of the Field and Told Railroaders How to Start Stalled Engine.

A traveling man relates that while riding on the new official line between Harper and Anthony a few days ago, one of the side rods of the engine broke, and the other side stopped on a "kicker" so that when the train was made it was impossible to start again. According to the Kansas City Star he says:

"The engineer, the conductor and all the passengers took turns giving over the thing and trying to devise a way to make it run. Finally a boy came out of the field where he had been playing to see what was going on, and he crawled through the engine and put down on the back and flanked himself with the straw hat. 'If you'll back that last car up the grade and let'er come down gearback, that'll start'er,' he finally suggested, deliberately."

"The railroad men smiled contemptuously, but the passengers sided with the boy. Finally the conductor gave orders that the rear car be uncoupled. No less than 50 passengers caught hold and pulled the car up the grade. Once at the top the car was let go. The loose car gained momentum as it came down the hill, and in spite of the engineer's admonition to 'let her come down easy,' the emergency battering ram crashed into the train with a tremendous thump. The engine was bumped off 'center' all right."

ASKED A PERSONAL FAVOR.

Lawyer Wanted Judge to Relieve Him of a Somewhat Dangerous Duty.

One of the most picturesque figures of the New York bar was the late Thomas Nolan, a lawyer whose witty retorts furnished subjects for merriment at many a lawyers' gathering. Now Nolan was at one time counsel for a poor widow who was suing a construction company for the death of her husband, Charles Scowen. The case had been placed upon the "day calendar," but had been frequently postponed, and Mrs. Moriarty, by the time she had made her fifth call, was in an exceedingly disturbed frame of mind. Recently the case of Nolan's sick bride was more than usually fervid as he fought against the sixth adjournment.

"I am sorry," said Justice Drago, "but your opponent has shown me good cause for the adjournment. Mr. Nolan, and the case will therefore go over until to-morrow."

"Very well, my lord," said the barrister, sweetly, "but I ask you a personal favor of this court."

"Certainly, my lord, please."

"Will your honor kindly step down to my office and let me see the guaranty that you have subscribed for the case?"

Careers Arranged.

Hidden-Heads of your children are getting along. They'll soon have to decide upon their life's work."

"Hidden-Oh, that's all settled long ago. Tom has made up his mind to be a retired millionaire and his sister thinks she is cut out for a rich widow." —Boston Transcript.

A southern newspaper complains that there is always a bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, but it is a pity our contemporaries do not let the greater fortitude of the will demonstrate to him that there are many bars at the head of the Mississippi. —St. Paul Globe.

Sponge Baths.

Bill—Do you ever patronize the free bath?

"No, I'm opposed to 'sponge' baths." —Yonkers Statesman.

Best in the World.

</



These pills really make new blood and have cured obstinate cases of rheumatism, scrofula and erysipelas. - They are especially useful to growing girls.

Sold by all Druggists.



# GRAND OPERA HOUSE

W. T. SEEGER  
Manager

H. H. KROMER  
Treasurer

**Saturday, Nov 12**  
**Engagement**  
**Extraordinary**  
The Eminent Tragedian  
**John Fay Palmer**  
as Arbanos, the Egyptian, and the  
distinguished artist  
**Rachael Lewis**  
in the Sublime Christian Play  
**POMPEII**

A grand spectacular production  
dramatized from Bulwer's Last Days  
of Pompeii. Greater than Ben Hur  
or The Sign of the Cross.  
**25 DRAMATIC CAST OF 25**  
Grandest Scene Effects ever Pro-  
duced. Classic Songs, Chorus and  
Dances.  
**100** People on the stage in the  
marvelous eruption of Vesu-  
vius and the destruction of  
the Roman Arena Scene.

**ALL NEXT WEEK**  
Commencing  
**Monday Nov. 14.**

**Frank E. Long**  
**Stock Company**  
Headed by Mr. Frank E. Long and  
Miss Anna Sullivan  
Supported by a complete company of  
Metropolitan players. All new sec-  
ondary and mechanical effects. New plays  
**VAUDEVILLE HEADLINES.**  
**10 BIG ACTS**  
Mock Sad All... Hindoo Masque  
J. J. O'Brien... Acrobatic Comedian  
J. W. Smith... Lightning Chalk Artist  
Miss Bessie Fuller... Vocalist  
Miss Mattie Smith... Musical Artist  
**PRICES, 10c, 20c, and 30c**

**ONE FREE LADY**  
with each reserved seat ticket Mon-  
day night. Seats on sale at the  
usual place Sunday morning

**ELK COTTAGE.**

Board and rooms can be  
for the hunting season in a  
splendid game section. Make  
early arrangements by inquiry  
at

**P. EGLOFF'S**  
Jewelry Store  
RHINELANDER - WIS.

**PHYSICIANS.**

**J. M. HOGAN,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office  
RHINELANDER, Wis.

**T. B. McINDOE,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office Corner Main and Davenport Streets  
RHINELANDER, Wis.

**T. R. WELCH,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office over Dunn & Wood's Hardware Store  
RHINELANDER, Wis.

**H. L. GARNER,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office in Merchants State Bank Building  
RHINELANDER, Wis.

**C. H. O'CONNOR,**  
DENTIST.  
Office Corner Stevens and Davenport Sts  
Over Horv's store.

**ATTORNEYS.**

**S. H. ALBAN,**  
Attorney at Law.  
Collections promptly attended to.  
Office in Merchants State Bank building

**S. S. MILLER,**  
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Collections promptly attended to.  
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Special attention paid to domestic law and  
collections.  
RHINELANDER

**PAUL BROWNE,**  
Attorney at Law.  
Collections  
RHINELANDER, Wis.

## Bits of Local Gossip

Matt. Stapleton was in Men-  
mond.  
Dr. Garner made a professional  
trip to Menmond Monday.  
Dr. Stewart responded to a sick  
call at Gage, Saturday.  
C. Calkins of Manitowish, Mich.,  
was a city visitor Friday.  
Frank Goss of Rice Lake had busi-  
ness in the city this week.  
Frank E. Long Co. all next week  
at the Grand Opera House.  
Mrs. G. H. Singleton of Prairie  
visited here during the week.  
10:30 p.m. that's all. The Frank E.  
Long Co. at the Grand next week.  
D. A. Kuba was down from Wood-  
ruff on a business trip last Saturday.  
Jno. McKenna was up from Antigo  
during the week transacting busi-  
ness.  
Fotun-Baby's carriage robe.  
Owner inquired of M. Straub, chief of  
police.  
B. J. Nutter of Phillips was in  
Rhinelander calling on acquaintances  
Saturday.  
Mrs. Sanford Taggart and child-  
ren of Bundy are visiting relatives  
in the city.  
Mrs. R. Eppley of Minneapolis is in  
the city visiting her parents Mr. and  
Mrs. L. Horv.  
Miss Mattie Smith, cornet soloist,  
with Frank E. Long Co., all next  
week at the Grand.  
H. B. McIntyre was over from Vil-  
as county metropolis this week cir-  
cling around his friends.  
Mrs. Schumann returned Tuesday  
to her home in Eagle River after a  
visit here at the Hodgdon home.  
Adin H. Bardeen, the Wausau cigar  
man, was here of late, selling the  
"Kukkerblocker" his popular smoke.  
J. B. Duessan, the Wausau lum-  
berman, was in Rhinelander a few  
days of the week calling on the trade.  
For sale—St. horses. All kinds  
and all prices. Call "phone or write  
Robbins Lumber Co., Rhinelander,  
Wis.  
Mrs. H. S. Johnson of Ladysmith,  
was in the city several hours Mon-  
day morning while enroute to Ap-  
pleton.  
The Ladies Aid Society of the Ger-  
man Lutheran church will meet next  
Thursday afternoon at the home of  
Mrs. Henry Roepke.  
The Rebekah's will give a progre-  
sive party at Odd Fellows Hall  
Friday evening, November 25th. A  
general invitation is given.  
A. Levitt of the Buck Clothing Co.  
spent a number of days last week at  
towns in Oneida and Vilas counties  
distributing advertising matter for  
his firm.  
The condition of Lena Markham  
at St. Mary's hospital has improved  
steadily during the week and in a  
few days he will be able to leave the  
institution.  
Frank Goss, who at one time  
was employed by the Northwestern  
railway company in this city, now  
working near Lac du Flambeau, was  
in Rhinelander Sunday on his way to  
his home in Chetek.  
Paul Browne and E. J. Yapp re-  
turned Sunday night from a week's  
trip to North Dakota in quest of  
ducks. Owing to the warm weather  
but few wildfowl were moving south  
and consequently they did not secure  
the usual amount of sport.  
A. H. Peck of the East side has  
been selected by Mayor Stapleton to  
succeed Martin Irwin as night po-  
liceman in the down town district.  
Mr. Peck is a competent man for the  
position and will no doubt make an  
efficient officer.  
John Collins of Ashland was in the  
city Monday on his way to Arm-  
strong Creek where he will carry on  
logging operations this winter. He  
will put in over three million feet of  
pine and hemlock and will employ a  
crew of about thirty-five men.  
David Lind, brother of John and  
Andrew Lind of this city, who has  
been working during the summer for  
a lumber firm at Laona, departed  
from here Monday for Chicago. From  
there he intends to go to Panama to  
be employed by the United States  
government on the construction of  
the big canal. While on his way  
South he will stop at St. Louis and  
spend a week at the fair.  
Friday, November 11th, is the op-  
ening day of the deer season and the  
hundreds of hunters who are annual-  
ly let loose on Northern Wisconsin  
will be taking pot shots at one an-  
other, and perforating the atmos-  
phere of every township with copper-  
jacketed bullets. Deer are reported  
more numerous in Vilas county and  
upper Michigan than in this vicinity  
but most of the local crack shots will  
secure one or two apiece before De-  
cember 1st.  
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on sale Sunday morning at usual  
place. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.  
Get them early.

Frank E. Long. Next week.  
Mrs. E. A. Edmonds is in Chicago.  
Dan. Moriarty is again making  
his headquarters in the city.  
Mrs. D. F. Becker is visiting with  
relatives in Minneapolis.  
A state militia company is about  
to be organized in Tomahawk.  
Wm. Griffin was a visitor among  
friends in Lac du Flambeau this  
week.  
W. H. Trumbull of The Vindicator  
was a business visitor last Thursday  
in Wausau.  
Ben Tripp who is located in this  
city spent last week with his parents  
in Tomahawk.  
Dave Shannon of Star Lake has  
been here during the week under-  
going medical treatment.  
Mrs. Geo. Dussell is afflicted with a  
slight attack of diphtheria. The  
family is in quarantine.  
W. H. Myra, the prominent Wau-  
sau legal light, was here on pro-  
fessional business Saturday.  
Thos. McCormick was down from  
Hazard over Sunday visiting his  
family on Keegan street.  
Frank Bryant has rented L. Horv's  
beautiful house on Stevens street to  
be occupied by himself and family.  
Misses Una Reardon and Margie  
Holland entertained a party of their  
young friends at the former's home,  
Friday evening.  
J. A. Corbett, a well known Lad-  
ysmith man and President of that vil-  
lage, spent a couple of days here last  
week on business.  
Thos. McDermott, Sr., who has  
been confined to the house for a num-  
ber of weeks on account of illness, is  
again able to be around.  
Mrs. Geo. Jenkinson and grandson  
George Johnson who have been at  
Minneapolis for the past three weeks  
returned home Monday morning.  
Leo. Barnes, who since last spring  
has served as baggage man at the  
Northwestern depot has resigned his  
position. Staryl Ferris is succeeding him.  
Mrs. LeMay and children of Tom-  
hawk were here last week on their  
way to Canada where they had been  
called by the serious illness of Mrs.  
LeMay's sister.  
Guy Bloom, salesman and window  
trimmer at Solberg & Kolden's, in-  
tends to leave within a few weeks  
for LaCrosse to take the commercial  
course in Tulane's Business College.  
Taint noise to sit down and whine.  
When no fish get tangled in your  
line.  
Bate your hook with a bumble bee.  
And keep on taking Rocky Moun-  
tain tea.  
J. J. Reardon.  
Archibald Messmer has issued an  
order forbidding in future Saturday  
night and Sunday dances. It is  
probable that this order or rule will  
meet the hearty approval of a great  
majority of the Catholic people of  
Wisconsin.  
While trying to board a "Saw" line  
freight train at Weyerhaeuser, Barney  
Olson of Dallas, Wis., slipped and  
fell under a car which passed over  
his right leg. The member was am-  
putated below the knee. Olson has  
a wife and three children.  
Charlie Vaughan, who has spent  
several years past in Idaho returned  
Saturday evening for a few days visit  
at home. He expects to leave soon  
for Alabama where he has an excel-  
lent position with the Stewart Lbr.  
Co. looking after their timber inter-  
ests.  
Wm. Solar, formerly of this city  
now of Antigo, where he holds a  
position in the News Item office was  
numbered among the "rooters" for  
Antigo at the football contest last  
Saturday. He still has a kindly feel-  
ing for Rhinelander and would like  
to come back here to live.  
J. T. Harrigan was down from  
Manitowish, Friday. He expects to  
operate a small camp the coming  
winter, putting in about two million  
feet of logs. The new railway ex-  
tension passes through a large tract  
of Harrigan Bros. timber and next  
year they will be enabled to hold  
their work in that section.  
Ren Lago has purchased an inter-  
est in the moving picture machine  
owned by the People's Entertainers  
and left Sunday in advance of the  
company on the road. They have  
booked a number of towns along the  
route of the Northwestern railway.  
Ben's position at the Diamond res-  
taurant has been filled by Earl  
Richey.  
The best entertainment presented  
to the local theatregoers this season  
was the opera "Iris" given last  
Thursday evening. Emma Abbott  
DeBolt appearing in the title role  
and won both praise and frequent  
applause for her charming manner  
and delightful singing. The entire  
support was excellent and the spec-  
tacles "Violetta" and "Barney" met  
with repeated success. If the com-  
pany appear in Rhinelander at any  
future date they will be entitled to a  
packed house, on their merits.  
John Fay Palmer as the Egyptian  
in Pompeii a story of the Power of  
the Cross. The distinguished actor  
John Fay Palmer who is appearing in  
Richard III, Virginius, Shylock,  
Ingomar, Arbanos the Egyptian and  
other classic roles this season will  
present his original characterization  
of Arbanos, the Egyptian in Last Days  
of Pompeii. A spectacular produc-  
tion in which fifty or more characters  
appear. Pompeii is a story of the  
Power of the Cross, illustrating the  
decadence of the sensual pagan world  
and the upbuilding of the Christian  
faith through the trials and persecu-  
tion of the early martyrs of our di-  
vine religion.

Jas. Melroe was in Wausau, Fri-  
day.  
M. Wheeler spent Saturday at  
Woodboro.  
Miss Anna Plunkett was up from  
Menmond Sunday.  
Archibald Schmitt was a visitor in  
Wausau, Friday.  
John Gerrits was down from Ash-  
land during the week.  
P. A. Dawling of Wausau was in  
the city during the week.  
M. J. Collins of Mellen, Ashland  
county was here Saturday.  
James Gleason spent Friday with  
his brother John at Bruce.  
Mrs. M. J. Perelstein and son Chas.  
of North Grandon visited in the city  
during the week.  
Ed. Faust, stenographer for the  
Warden Lumber Co., at Bundy was  
in the city Sunday.  
Miss Nellie Brazell visited with  
friends here over Sunday. She is  
teaching at Keeler's.  
Miss Anna Jennings who teaches  
at Pelican Lake Sunday at her  
home on Mercer street.  
Arthur McGary of Antigo attended  
the foot ball game here Saturday.  
Arthur graduated last June from the  
Antigo high school.  
George Hargrave of Medford called  
on friends in the city over Sunday.  
He was on his way to Sault Ste.  
Marie to visit his people.  
Harry Jennings of Antigo, a popu-  
lar Northwestern conductor, is now  
in charge of the Menmond-Watersmeet  
branch passenger train.  
The time of the local freight going  
north has been changed from 7:45 a.  
m. to 7:20 a. m., and now runs to  
Rhinelander and return—Antigo  
News Item.  
Miss Ethel Scott of DePere is in the  
city visiting at the home of E. C.  
Vessey. Former visits of the young  
lady to the city have made for her  
many friends here.  
A very pleasant surprise party was  
given last Friday in honor of Miss  
Mildred Perrault at her home on the  
South side. About twenty friends  
were in attendance.  
B. F. Hohart of Grand Rapids,  
this state, was in Rhinelander, Fri-  
day and Saturday looking over the  
town with a view of locating. He is  
an expert candy maker.  
Geo. Gunter, whose hotel at Prentice  
was last summer destroyed by fire,  
has re-engaged in the business  
there in a modern building which has  
just recently been completed.  
For sale—A few folding card ta-  
bles and refrigerators. They are what  
is called No. 2 stock, have small de-  
fects, just as good as any for use.  
Call at the office of the Rhinelander  
Mfg. Co.  
December 1 marks the close of the  
great Louisiana Purchase Exposition  
at St. Louis. Rhinelanderites who  
desire to and have not yet attended  
the big show have still three weeks  
in which to do so.  
Mrs. Kate Melroe, Mrs. W. L.  
Deers and Mrs. Charleton entertained  
their lady friends at five o'clock tea  
at the home of Mrs. Melroe Satur-  
day afternoon. About fifty invita-  
tions were issued.  
Mrs. Geo. Pillsbury of Milwaukee  
is in the city visiting with her sister,  
Mrs. Chas. Peterson on the South  
side. Mrs. Pillsbury resided in Rhine-  
lander some years ago and has many  
friends among our people.  
Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. Mary Simpson  
—Everything disagreed with me  
and baby until I used Hollister's  
Rocky Mountain Tea. Now baby  
sleeps and grows like a weed." 25  
cents. Tea or tablet form.  
J. J. Reardon.  
The December number of the Bel-  
land is unusually attractive. The  
fashion pages are profusely illustrat-  
ed and the literary section one of  
more than ordinary merit. It is par-  
excellence, the Woman's Magazine  
for the month.  
Mrs. Frank Ford, Mrs. L. Klu-  
ski and Mrs. N. Kalachinski of Stev-  
ens Point were numbered among the  
relatives who attended the funeral  
of Miss Regina Haas in this city last  
Friday. The latter mentioned lady  
had been here for some weeks caring  
for the deceased during her illness.  
We learn that M. W. Lloyd's home  
at Minneapolis was attacked by a gang  
of hall-ween hoodlums who de-  
stroyed several windows and other-  
wise defaced the property. The dam-  
age rendered was by no means slight  
and Mr. Lloyd has offered a large  
reward for the arrest of the offenders.  
Mrs. John Lewis, who was operat-  
ed on for a serious ailment at St.  
Mary's hospital recently, has passed  
the danger stage and is now on a  
quick road to recovery. For some  
time the lady's life was despaired of  
and her friends were greatly alarmed.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. Block of Racine, par-  
ents of Mrs. Lewis arrived here last  
week and will stay during the re-  
mainder of their daughter's illness.  
John Fay Palmer a tragedian  
whose twenty years on the stage  
have been spent in the association of  
Mrs. Rhea, Frederic Warde, Mme.  
Janaeche and other Shakespearean  
stars and his own appearance on the  
stage in classic roles, is a born tra-  
gedian with all the intellectual and  
physical qualifications that go to  
make up a great artist. His deline-  
ation of Arbanos, the Egyptian is a  
masterpiece of acting to be placed in  
a niche of fame with Booth's Hamlet  
and Irving's Louis I. He is support-  
ed by a large and efficient company  
of twenty players and an auxiliary  
force of from forty to fifty to ap-  
pear in the tableaux and the great Arena  
Mab Scene.

## A MATTER OF HEALTH

**ROYAL**  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Cake Sale at C. W. Chatterton's  
market Saturday afternoon.  
Mrs. F. T. Coon visited relatives  
and friends at Berlin last week.  
Sam Walker came up from Maz-  
son Monday to remain until after  
election.  
Mrs. Chas. Lau of Star Lake is vis-  
iting her parents Mr. and Mrs. D. H.  
Vaughan in this city.  
Mrs. George Hessler and little  
daughter of Antigo, are guests of  
friends on the south side.  
The local order of A. O. H., are  
planning for one of the best dances  
of the season November 23rd.  
Mr. and Mrs. William Sawyer of  
Lac du Flambeau spent the forepart  
of the week here with relatives.  
Mrs. Helen Bauer and daughter,  
Miss Flora of Milwaukee, attended  
the funeral of Regina Haas in this  
city last Friday.  
Eight men of the crew of the Stev-  
ens Company at Powell voted in this  
their home city Tuesday. The party  
was headed by the foreman, William  
Haviland.  
Mrs. Margaret Welsen who has  
been away for three weeks visiting  
relatives in Chicago and taking in  
the Exposition sights in St. Louis, is  
now in Milwaukee and is expected  
home within a few days.  
Postmaster F. E. Parker returned  
Tuesday from the St. Louis fair  
where he spent five days. Owing to  
the fact that he wished to be home  
in good season to vote, Frank's stay  
was necessarily limited.  
Pat. McDermott goes to Milwau-  
kee this week where he will undergo  
treatment at the hands of a special-  
ist. Pat. has been in ill health for  
some months and his condition is at  
this time said to be alarming.  
"I was troubled with constipation  
and stomach troubles, lost flesh, my  
complexion was ruined; Hollister's  
Rocky Mountain Tea brought back  
my health and complexion."—Mary  
Allen, St. Louis, Mo.  
J. J. Reardon.  
Miss Caroline Doern gave a leap  
year card party last Friday evening.  
The invitations were issued to the  
ladies who chose their escorts. The  
guests were entertained at progress-  
ive dance, followed by light refresh-  
ments.  
Paul Austria of Omsro, arrived in  
the city this week from Antigo where  
he has been employed in Gollberg's  
Clothing store. Mr. Austria is a tal-  
ented young musician and we under-  
stand has accepted a position with  
Wilson's orchestra.  
Mrs. Anna Landy of St. Mary's  
Ladysmith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E.  
Haas, was called here last week by  
the death of her sister Miss Regina  
Haas. She will not return to the  
west until the middle of December.  
Victor Eller, who has made Rhine-  
lander his headquarters for nearly  
two years employed by C. H. Prider,  
as draughtsman, departed Sunday  
night for Appleton his home city.  
In local social circles Victor was a  
prime favorite and his departure is  
regretted by countless friends.  
John Remo is to act as cook and  
guide during the deer hunting season  
for a party of well known Minneapo-  
lis sportsmen who make annual vis-  
its to this section. One of these men  
recently presented John with an ele-  
gant new rifle as a token of appre-  
ciation for his services in the past.  
Fred, Dahlberg, a Brown street  
saloon keeper, who has been in St.  
Mary's hospital for treatment es-  
caped from that institution Tuesday  
dressed in underwear and a pair of  
slippers and started up town. Chief  
of Police Straub was telephoned and  
finally succeeded in locating the man  
at the Northwestern depot. Dahl-  
berg's mind is affected and yesterday  
he was taken to the Northern Hos-  
pital.  
For sale.  
The Fuller House hotel property,  
furniture, saloon stock and fixtures  
and everything I own in the city of  
Rhinelander.  
F. T. Coon.

When making your Fall improvements  
you will find one or more rooms in need of  
**WALL PAPER**  
The place to secure up to date designs  
and handsome patterns is at the store of  
**J. J. REARDON**  
**DRUGGIST**  
RHINELANDER WISCONSIN

**BUY YOUR SHOES AT A SHOE STORE**  
—AT—  
**A. Shauder's**  
**Shoe Store**  
116-118 N. Brown St.  
Rhinelander, Wis.  
No shoddy leather and all made up in fast-class shape by well known repu-  
table manufacturers. Boys' Shoes 1.00 and up. Men's Shoes 1.25 and up

**WE WANT YOUR LAUNDRY BUNDLE**  
**52 WEEKS**  
IN THE YEAR  
**THERE ARE REASONS MUTUAL**  
**RHINELANDER STEAM LAUNDRY, 'Phone 93-1**  
OPPOSITE ARMORY

**Coal Coal**  
**COLDER**  
Then you will wish you had your bins  
full of coal.  
We have a large stock of the very  
best coal that money can buy and are  
prepared to fill orders on short notice.  
Try a ton of our Washed Egg Coal  
for your Range or Furnace.  
It is better and cheaper than wood.  
**J. H. QUEAL & CO.**  
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN  
PHONE 72

**BOX PAPERS!**  
Best Selection of Writing Paper  
in the City. Whittings Highland  
Linen--The Latest.  
**EVERYTHING FOR WRITERS--YOUNG OR OLD**  
**BRONSON, Stationer**

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A Matter of Health  
A Food of the Trust  
Moderate in price—Makes purest food.  
**"DOWN WHERE THE WURTZBERGER**  
**FLOWS"**  
no doubt is a good place to be when  
you are thirsty, but the Wurtzberger  
is a long way off, while you can have  
Rhinelander Beer flowing right in your  
own home by placing your orders with  
us. Our beer is not only absolutely  
pure and fully matured, but its flavor  
is of surpassing richness.  
**TRY OUR MALT TONIC.**  
**IT BUILDS YOU UP.**  
**RHINELANDER BREWING CO.**



## NEW NORTH.

REUNIONER PRINTING CO.

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN

Barth still stubbornly refuses to regard Marcher as the enemy's country.

The armies of Oryama and Kurapatkin may be willing to fight, but they are not parting for the fray.

The Japanese are said to be a humorous people. But they are having a hard time making Russia see the joke.

Buffalo Bill has a fine opportunity to exercise his skill in plain and fancy marksmanship to some purpose.

With a full supply of overcoats and the Yantai coal mines within its lines Japan feels well braced against the approaching winter.

For talking about her neighbor a Chicago woman was forced by a jury to pay \$200. At this rate, how many women are strictly solvent?

Emperor Nicholas himself took hold of the situation and prevented a rupture with Great Britain. He feels able to use an unlimited quantity of peace.

Rich Americans residing in England have begun to marry their wealthy countrywomen who live over there. Nobody seems to know why.

Three men were held up by a masked woman on the highway near Auburn, Wis. Every once in a while we have new proof that genius knows no sex.

Belgium is considering an automobile expedition to the south pole. A movement should at once be begun to induce a certain class of American chauffeurs to join it.

The methodical coal companies never allow the weather to interfere with their regular monthly advance of ten cents a ton in the price of their product.

Actors and actresses are bitterly opposed to this new ten-year marriage idea. It's outrageous, they say. The idea of having to be married to one person for ten years!

Gen. Kurapatkin has about decided not to relieve Port Arthur this year. Perhaps he goes on the theory that what is put off this year may not have to be done next year.

It is alleged that the cause of the Baltic fleet's blunder in the North sea was that Admiral Rojestvensky lost his head. The result may be explained later in the same terms.

The mikado is having another birthday. This is the third he has had since the 1st of April. Perhaps the mikado's subjects are in the habit of giving him nice presents on his birthday.

A Beloit, Wis., young man after being joined in wedlock by a Rockford, Ill., preacher, offered him ten cents for performing the ceremony. This is another proof of the fact that marriage is not always taken as seriously as it should be.

Japan is no longer the land of cheap living. Rents have advanced from 200 to 300 per cent. Europeans who used to pay from \$6 to \$12 a month for a whole house now content themselves with a single room. Prices of food, drink, etc., are a long way beyond those of Europe.

There has been such a run of hard luck stories from Port Arthur lately that it is about time for a few of the kind that tell of the hand giving daily concerts and of lovers strolling in the moonlight and counting as a shooting star each Japanese shell that goes wide of the mark.

A New Jersey farmer shipped two barrels of eggs to New York. The barrels sold for 50 cents each, the freight and cartage amounted to 53 cents and the shipper received a two-cent postage stamp for the balance due. Who would not be a farmer and work hard for the pleasure of it?

The industries of one generation are the necessities for the next. It is not impossible that in a few years more the poor man of this country will ride to his work in a neat \$20 automobile and look curiously at his rich neighbor who is able to sail around in a \$2,000 airplane.

Steady removal of troops from the Russian western frontier, evidently made possible by an understanding between the czar and the German emperor, is one of the most disquieting features of the European situation. In England this is looked upon as an act of bad faith and a source of acute danger to the peace of the world. It is declared in Germany that this understanding over the frontier does not go to the point of actual assistance. It is, however, an attitude of the greatest military advantage for Russia, as it allows the czar's forts to be unoccupied.

Automobilists themselves must continue to suppress the scorcher, or not merely their sport but their personal safety will be menaced. It is hardly necessary to say that most of the people who own horseless wagons do not imagine that the ownership confers on them any right to run down their fellow creatures; but there are a few who are almost as reckless with self-driven carriages as the owners of fast horses are. Decent people who ride and the decent people who walk are equally concerned in making persons of this class behave themselves.

These are great days for the spring poets. All of their outpourings in praise of the youth of the year, which nature, through her usual pranks, made seem the most pitiful parodies in contrast with the real state of the weather, may now with the slightest changes be made to serve fall purposes. With only a few touches of autumn coloring here and there, to be behold! the spring poem may be made to burst forth in the most approved autumn style. One would think, however, the poets would ever learn, and would save their ammunition until the fall.

## A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.  
In October the general land office at Washington issued 10,000 land patents, the largest number ever issued during any one month.

United States Senator Fairbanks during his Indian tour decided to arm himself with a rifle in the senate if the democrats carried the state legislature.

The Vermont house of representatives, by a close vote of 99 to 97, refused a third reading to the bill granting municipal suffrage to women who are taxpayers.

A statement has been given by President Roosevelt to the American people making a categorical denial of charges by Mr. Parker that Chairman Cortelyou has used official information to obtain campaign contributions from corporations and that favors to trusts have been promised. The accusations are styled false, monstrous, wicked and atrocious.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1905, estimates of appropriations for the department of commerce and labor aggregate \$14,339,573, being \$294,425 less than the present year. American railroads will receive an estimated gross revenue of \$43,544,631, for transporting the crops grown in the country during the year 1904. Since the opening of the Louisiana Purchase exposition there have been 16,567,737 paid admissions.

THE EAST.

Rescuers have recovered the bodies of nine of the ten miners who were killed at the Auchincloss colliery, in Nanticoke, Pa., from the dump at the foot of the shaft. All were horribly crushed and mangled.

At Baltimore, Md., the corner stone of the new \$200,000 chamber of commerce building was laid, the old structure having been completely destroyed in the great fire.

Fire destroyed Huntington hall, the largest and finest public auditorium in Lowell, Mass. The loss is about \$75,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

In the underbrush near the town of Atton, Ill., the emaciated body of Tom Wall, of Chicago, was found. The man had literally starved to death.

Bodily mutilated, the body of Miss Rox Budy, aged 23 years, a white servant girl of Marshall, Mo., was found in the suburbs of South Marshall in a pasture. The girl evidently had been murdered.

Armed with a pistol, a masked man entered a saloon at Cotton Wood, Cal., and lined six men up with their faces to the wall and their hands over their heads while he relieved them of \$500 in cash and \$1,800 in checks.

The entire west side of the little town of Marion, in Tuscola county, Mich., was burned, entailing a loss of \$200,000. The opera house, bank, post office block, ten stores and 22 residences were destroyed.

Work will be resumed in the Illinois coal mines, the miners agreeing to supply men to fill the places of the striking engineers.

The supreme court of Ohio declared the state election law valid and that the polls may be closed early.

A farmhand living near Munger, Mich., William Muthart, fatally shot his sweetheart, Martha Zuba, and then sent a bullet into his own brain.

Reviews of trade for the week report a gain in retail business, a steady labor market and great industrial activity.

The Reading (Mich.) bank was wrecked by robbers who got \$1,000 in cash and \$112,000 in notes.

Samuel McClellan, former mayor of Charlottesville, Va., was found guilty of wife murder. The penalty is death.

At the age of 72 years Gen. Jesse J. Miller, one of the few surviving brigadier generals of the confederate army, died at Lake City, Fla.

The well-known temperance lecturer and author, Mason Long, died at Fort Wayne, Ind.

In Chicago a grand jury recommended that capital punishment, if need be, be the punishment for armed hold-up men.

A pattern maker, named Edward Howard, living in Detroit, Mich., was shot and instantly killed by his son Arthur, aged 25 years, while the elder man had his wife and daughter pinned to the floor by their throats.

Officials of the Lake Shore road at Cleveland, O., have placed an order for 7,000 steel ties to be used as an experiment.

Maddened by jealousy, "ETI" Hatfield shot and killed his wife Maud and then blew out his brains at Mettetsce, Wyo.

At Akron, O., the new five-story Dobson block was badly damaged by fire. Loss on building and to tenants, \$20,000.

The dead body of T. C. McPherson, of Troy, O., was found in a pool of water near the Union station, Chicago. He is believed to have been murdered for his money.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In the domestic elections the liberals swept Canada and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was sustained. Borden, the conservative leader, being overwhelmingly crushed in his own province, Nova Scotia.

Great Britain and Russia have agreed to ask the United States and France to appoint naval officers on the court that is to investigate the North sea affair. The first steps have been taken in the initiation of negotiations for a treaty of arbitration between Germany and the United States.

By the sinking of the French steamer Gironde, after having been in collision with a French steamer off the coast of Algiers, 100 persons were drowned. Approximately 40,000 Japanese have been killed or wounded in front of Port Arthur during the last three months.

Deleasse, the French foreign minister announces that the Anglo-Russian commission on the North sea affair will sit in Paris and be composed of five admirals, one an American.

A debate in the French chamber of deputies was marked by fierce rioting following an assault on Gen. Andre minister of war, and troops led him to the chamber.

The Japanese minister at The Hague is accused by Russia of plotting to destroy the Baltic fleet and may make this a basis of justification in the North sea case.

The draft of the Anglo-Russian convention for the commission of inquiry into the North sea incident has been approved by the czar.

It is said that Lady Curzon is a complete nervous wreck as a result of her long illness.

A national exhibit of arts, industries and resources will probably be held in Dublin in 1907.

The city of Vladivostok is described as having been so thoroughly fortified and provisioned and mined that it is like another Port Arthur.

LATER NEWS.

At Wallford, Ia., two masked men attempted to blow up the savings bank, but were driven off by citizens.

Mrs. Julia Beane and her grandson, George Kirk, 4 years old, were burned to death in a fire that destroyed their home in Chicago.

Two masked men entered the saloon of Louis Gilman, at Ashland, Wis., after beating him robbed the cash drawer.

British exports show a decrease for October.

William Schneider was found by the railway tracks near New Ulm, Minn., with his skull crushed. It is believed to be a case of murder.

Harry Houser fell from the roof of the state university at Iowa City, Ia., and was killed.

Leaking gas kills Miss Ellen Rosworth in her rooms at Ashland, Wis.

It took a guard of 1,000 men to keep peace at the polls in Butte, Mont., on election day.

E. H. Thayer, editor of the Clinton (Ia.) Age, one of the pioneer editors of the state, dies at the age of 72 years.

The strike of the heating engineers at the coal mines in Illinois is declared off.

The old feud between two bands of Chinese highlanders in New York has broken out anew.

The steamer Gloucester goes ashore in Chesapeake bay.

Milwaukee newspaper combine loses in supreme court.

Russian admiral threatens to fire on British warships and is defied.

Masked men hold up saloon at Basin, Mont., but secure no booty.

Special dispatches from Chi-fu and Kien-tung report that the defenders of Port Arthur have retired to the Liati hill, where they are holding out desperately, entrenched, and with ten guns of large caliber.

Two lionesses, two monkeys, two ostriches and a zebra which were presented to the president of the United States by King Menelik of Abyssinia, arrived on the Atlantic Transport line steamship Minneapolis from London. One lioness died during the voyage.

Trouble is caused at Nevada, Iowa, because Miss Green, the school teacher compels boys to eat soap to cure them of swearing.

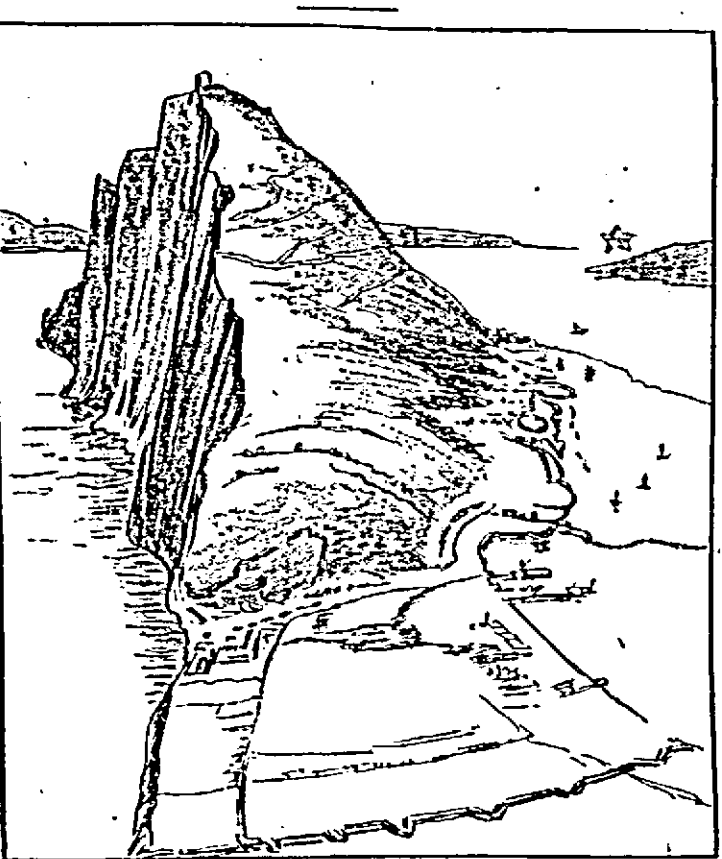
Burglars crack safe in O. N. depot at Mora, Minn., securing 40 cents.

Winters Parker, a colored porter, was killed and three other persons seriously injured by the collapse of the four-story building occupied by the Continental savings bank in Memphis.

William H. Joy, of Skagway, Alaska, was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle he was handing to his son while hunting on Denier glacier, near Skagway. The body fell 3,000 feet down a mountain side.

The Foster & Vogel tannery has commenced the erection of a \$150,000 addition to its works at Milwaukee. When completed it will make the tannery the largest in the world.

## GENERAL VIEW OF THE ROCK OF GIBALTAN AND SURROUNDING WATER.



(Star Marks Entrance to Straits Through Which Russian Fleet Expects to Pass.)

## PORT ARTHUR'S DOOM SURE

ETOESSEL ADMITS SITUATION IS HOPELESS.

Declares He Will Never Surrender Citadel, but He and His Men Will Die Fighting.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Dispatches received from St. Petersburg report that Gen. Stoessel has telegraphed to the czar that the position of the citadel is hopeless, that the garrison has been reduced to almost its last shell, and that all its long range guns have been destroyed or put out of action by the Japanese. "We cannot hold the fortress," he adds, "but we can die fighting for Russia, and we will. The citadel shall never be surrendered."

London, Nov. 7.—Special dispatches from Chefoo and Tientsin report that the defenders of Port Arthur have retired to the Liati hill fort, where they are holding out desperately, entrenched, and with ten guns of large caliber. Many Russians, the correspondents assert, are deserting and surrendering. The Japanese, it is added, are advancing with irresistible energy. More reliable reports do not confirm these statements, but the Tokio report of the capture of Wantal hill, a dominating fort within two miles of the railway terminus, shows that the Japanese are making rapid strides.

Wantal hill is one of the extensive, semi-circle of forts defending Port Arthur. It is situated in about the center of the semi-circle, between the Anze mountain forts and Sengchow fort, which is situated on an adjoining hill. The capture of Wantal hill, it has been pointed out in dispatches from Port Arthur, means the dividing of the eastern fortified ridges. The Japanese had previously and unsuccessfully attacked Wantal hill, particularly during the latter part of August.

A vigorous bombardment with naval guns was delivered at noon on November 3 against the east harbor, dockyard, and other points, as a result of which a fierce conflagration occurred near the east harbor. The fire raged from 12:15 p. m. to four o'clock. The same day the fire of large caliber guns was directed against "H" fort at a height of 200 yards and the northwest watch tower. Heavy damage was caused by the bombardment on both the fort and tower. A Russian field gun placed at a vital point east of Keekwan mountain was struck by a Japanese shell and destroyed.

Tokio, Nov. 7.—There was published Saturday a series of reports of the besieging forces at Port Arthur covering the operations from October 20 to November 7 inclusive. These reports show that the Japanese continue vigorously to press the attack and that they are using heavy artillery to batter down the Russian defenses, following the artillery fire with valorous infantry rushes. The five days' fighting covered in the reports gave the Japanese a number of distinct gains, materially shortening the defensive power of the garrison.

Chefoo, Nov. 6.—Chinese who left Port Dalry Thursday evening report that batches of wounded were passing through Dalry. They report, also, that during the recent battle fresh Japanese troops were constantly going to the front. It is reported that the Japanese killed or wounded in front of Port Arthur during the last three months approximately 40,000.

London, Nov. 5.—The Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent has obtained a letter from a Russian in Port Arthur, dated October 25, in which the writer declares that it would need the pen of a Zola or the brush of Vereschagin to picture the awfulness of the siege. The letter continues: "The necessary part of it all is that men meet death in utter silence. One sees the fire of the shells, but hears no sound. One moonlight night at Eise mountain I watched an assault of a ghostly mass of moving figures, through which occasional flames were made by our guns, admitting glimpses of scenes behind. These gaps were closed up as if by magic, and the masses surged onward while our men, forsaking the trenches, sought the shelter of the forts. On they came until, when they were close upon us, the mines exploded and the earth opened. Bodies were hurled high in the air and then sank again in the moonlight. The bayonets looked like fireworks shooting upwards and descending point downwards into the bodies of men. I dream of the sight even now."

All the inventions of military genius are not able to thwart the Japanese, who fight with Titanic energy. Our soldiers are gladiators and great-hearted heroes. The last sortie of the fleet failed because of inability to repair vessels previously damaged. We have not a single bottle of anesthetics left. Just think what agony the wounded must endure.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—Military activity in the vicinity of the Shabke river is limited to the extension and strengthening of entrenchments. There are indications that the Japanese have not given up the plan of seeking to force Gen. Kurapatkin into another general engagement, although in military circles here the belief is expressed that there will be no other big battle in the campaign this year.

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A HUNDRED DROWNED.  
French Vessel Gironde Goes Down After a Collision Off Algiers.

Boza, Algeria, Nov. 5.—A hundred persons were drowned Thursday night by the sinking of the French steamer Gironde, after having been in collision with the French steamer A. Schiaffino, near Herbillon, 23 miles from Boza. The Gironde left Boza with 110 passengers, of whom 100 were Algerian natives.

Found Dead.  
San Francisco, Nov. 7.—Major Edward Fitzgerald, U. S. A., retired, who was formerly connected with the quartermaster's department, was found dead in his room Sunday. He was 72 years of age. He had been suffering from heart trouble.

## PORT ARTHUR'S DOOM SURE

ETOESSEL ADMITS SITUATION IS HOPELESS.

Declares He Will Never Surrender Citadel, but He and His Men Will Die Fighting.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Dispatches received from St. Petersburg report that Gen. Stoessel has telegraphed to the czar that the position of the citadel is hopeless, that the garrison has been reduced to almost its last shell, and that all its long range guns have been destroyed or put out of action by the Japanese. "We cannot hold the fortress," he adds, "but we can die fighting for Russia, and we will. The citadel shall never be surrendered."

London, Nov. 7.—Special dispatches from Chefoo and Tientsin report that the defenders of Port Arthur have retired to the Liati hill fort, where they are holding out desperately, entrenched, and with ten guns of large caliber. Many Russians, the correspondents assert, are deserting and surrendering. The Japanese, it is added, are advancing with irresistible energy. More reliable reports do not confirm these statements, but the Tokio report of the capture of Wantal hill, a dominating fort within two miles of the railway terminus, shows that the Japanese are making rapid strides.

Wantal hill is one of the extensive, semi-circle of forts defending Port Arthur. It is situated in about the center of the semi-circle, between the Anze mountain forts and Sengchow fort, which is situated on an adjoining hill. The capture of Wantal hill, it has been pointed out in dispatches from Port Arthur, means the dividing of the eastern fortified ridges. The Japanese had previously and unsuccessfully attacked Wantal hill, particularly during the latter part of August.

A vigorous bombardment with naval guns was delivered at noon on November 3 against the east harbor, dockyard, and other points, as a result of which a fierce conflagration occurred near the east harbor. The fire raged from 12:15 p. m. to four o'clock. The same day the fire of large caliber guns was directed against "H" fort at a height of 200 yards and the northwest watch tower. Heavy damage was caused by the bombardment on both the fort and tower. A Russian field gun placed at a vital point east of Keekwan mountain was struck by a Japanese shell and destroyed.

Tokio, Nov. 7.—There was published Saturday a series of reports of the besieging forces at Port Arthur covering the operations from October 20 to November 7 inclusive. These reports show that the Japanese continue vigorously to press the attack and that they are using heavy artillery to batter down the Russian defenses, following the artillery fire with valorous infantry rushes. The five days' fighting covered in the reports gave the Japanese a number of distinct gains, materially shortening the defensive power of the garrison.

Chefoo, Nov. 6.—Chinese who left Port Dalry Thursday evening report that batches of wounded were passing through Dalry. They report, also, that during the recent battle fresh Japanese troops were constantly going to the front. It is reported that the Japanese killed or wounded in front of Port Arthur during the last three months approximately 40,000.

London, Nov. 5.—The Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent has obtained a letter from a Russian in Port Arthur, dated October 25, in which the writer declares that it would need the pen of a Zola or the brush of Vereschagin to picture the awfulness of the siege. The letter continues: "The necessary part of it all is that men meet death in utter silence. One sees the fire of the shells, but hears no sound. One moonlight night at Eise mountain I watched an assault of a ghostly mass of moving figures, through which occasional flames were made by our guns, admitting glimpses of scenes behind. These gaps were closed up as if by magic, and the masses surged onward while our men, forsaking the trenches, sought the shelter of the forts. On they came until, when they were close upon us, the mines exploded and the earth opened. Bodies were hurled high in the air and then sank again in the moonlight. The bayonets looked like fireworks shooting upwards and descending point downwards into the bodies of men. I dream of the sight even now."

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## HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

President Roosevelt Thrown from Horse—Lies Unconscious in a Field.

Washington, Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt had an escape from death, so narrow that it was almost miraculous, while he was riding through the country near Washington a week ago last Sunday afternoon. The accident did not become known until Wednesday. The president was approaching a high fence at top speed, when his horse stumbled and fell, throwing Mr. Roosevelt heavily. He struck squarely on his head, and was so severely stunned that he was unconscious for some time, just how long he does not know, as he was riding entirely alone. When he regained his senses he found his horse standing near him. The president tried to mount, but was so dizzy from the shock that he could not stand. It was some time before he regained full control of his legs and arms. He then remounted and rode at a slow pace to the point where his orderly was waiting for him. By that time there was a great leap and blood was trickling from a long but shallow scalp wound above the right ear, where his head had grazed a stone. The cut extended down onto the forehead and the evidences of it are still there. The president regards it as a miracle that his neck was not broken by the force of his fall. The president ordered that not a word be said about his accident. A prominent official told the story to show how close Secretary Hay had come to the presidency.

## BRUTALLY SLAIN.

Dead Body of Young Girl Found in Cincinnati Suburb—No Clue to Murderer.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4.—Terribly cut and crushed about the head, the dead body of Alma Steinway, a telephone operator, aged 18 years, was found in a vacant lot near the Spring Grove cemetery at Winston Place, a suburb, Thursday. While there are male footprints in the trail where the body was found, there is no clue to the murderer. The girl left the telephone office at Communiaville at 9 o'clock Wednesday night, and her body was found in the lot near the cemetery Thursday morning. Her head and face had been crushed by a blow from a blunt instrument. From one wound the brains were oozing, another blow had crushed her jawbone, knocked out several teeth and a triangular section of the jaw itself.

The dead girl was a member of the Episcopal church choir at Winston Place and highly respected. Conductor Frank Little told the police that Alma Steinway, the murdered girl, got on his car Wednesday night at Knowlton Corner, accompanied by a man. The couple rode to Winston Road and got off. He said the man had frequently ridden with Miss Steinway. Little said the man was about 25 years old and that he could identify him if he saw him again.

## FULLER MAY STEP OUT.

Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court Said to Plan Resignation.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, of the supreme court of the United States, plans, it is said, to resign his office on March 5, 1905, the day after he has administered the oath of office to the next president. If President Roosevelt is elected, it is reported to be his plan to offer the post of chief justice to William H. Taft, secretary of war. There is no official confirmation of these reports. Chief Justice Fuller will be 72 years old February 11, 1905, and will then be entitled to retire from the bench on a salary of \$10,500 a year as long as he lives. The recent death of his wife contributes to his desire to spend the remaining days of his life free from official responsibilities. No chief justice of the supreme court has ever resigned. All have died on the bench. Chief Justice Fuller has administered the oath of office to four presidents—Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley, the latter twice. He was appointed chief justice on April 20, 1883.

## RESERVOIR BREAKS.

Disaster in North Carolina Causes a Loss of Nine Lives—Four Injured.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 2.—A reservoir of the municipal water works, located near the center of Winston Salem, N. C., broke at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning, causing the loss of nine lives and the injury of four persons. The dead are: Mrs. Maria Peoples, Mrs. Vogler, Mrs. John Poe and 12-year-old daughter, Mrs. Southern, John Southern, Miss Octavia Bailey, aged 20, Lucille Malone, Carolina Martin.

The north side of the reservoir, which is 20 feet high, tumbled over, falling upon the home and barn of Maria Peoples. There were about 800,000 gallons of water in the reservoir, and the mad stream rushed northeast to the Southern railway cut, and thence to Belo's pond, a distance of half a mile. Four tenement houses were washed several hundred yards.

Noted Lawyer Dies.  
New York, Nov. 2.—Emanuel Michael Friend, one of New York's well-known criminal lawyers, died suddenly here at his residence in Hamilton terrace Tuesday afternoon. The cause of death is not known, but it is thought to have been heart failure.

Death of a Journalist.  
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 2.—Col. Richard Warner Webb, a veteran newspaper man who has owned and conducted newspapers in Arkansas, New Mexico and Colorado, died here Tuesday after a brief illness, aged about 60 years.

Aged Couple Asphyxiated.  
Milwaukee, Nov. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. William Block, aged 75 and 71 years, respectively, and living at 1197 Wisconsin place, this city, died Tuesday from inhaling gas which escaped from a stove. It is believed the gas jet was opened accidentally.

Pleads Guilty.  
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 2.—J. N. Little, Clarence W. Rebb and O. L. McMichaels pleaded guilty to conspiring before Judge Newman of the Federal court here.

Mother and Son Drowned.  
Oconto, Wis., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Herman Trepanier and her son Francis were drowned in a well on their farm near here. It is supposed the boy fell into the well and the mother, in attempting to rescue him, lost her balance and fell in.

## BLAME IS FIXED.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury at Hull, England, in the North Sea Affair.

Hull, England, Nov. 2.—That George Henry Smith and William Leggett were, at about 12:30 a. m., on October 22, while out fishing with trawls aboard the British steam trawler Crane, with board of trade marks exhibited and regulation lights burning, killed by shots fired without warning or provocation from certain Russian war vessels at a distance about a quarter of a mile.

This is the text of the jury's verdict at the coroner's inquest on the fishermen victims of the North sea tragedy. At the request of the British government, represented by the earl of Dysart, solicitor of the treasury, this conservative award was rendered by the first court of inquiry preceding the sessions of the international tribunal. The government asked the jury not to find a verdict of wilful murder or manslaughter, because "delicate negotiations are going on which should not be made more difficult; and they ought not to let anyone think they had prejudged the case before having heard both sides." In consequence the jury simply set forth the facts proved by the evidence of physicians, experts on explosives and the trawlers themselves.

## MINERS' CAGE FALLS.

Plunges 1,400 Feet Down Shaft in Pennsylvania—Ten Miners Killed.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 3.—One of the most appalling mine accidents in the history of the Wyoming valley for many years past occurred at No. 1 Auchincloss shaft, operated



## Odd Bits From the History of Political Campaigns

Elections Without Candidates, Parties or Platforms—Entertaining Reminiscences.

ONE of the most interesting studies in the history of the country is that of the political campaign. It is not a bit dry, if one keeps on the alert and is keen to detect the choice morsels that are imbedded in the mass of uninteresting matter. It is a good deal like digging for gold in a barren field, but when the fat wriggling worm is pulled from its hiding place and looked for a future appointment with Mr. Fish, the drudgery is forgotten in the pleasure of securing the prize. And then, again, the way in which two persons may read political history is similar to the manner in which two may dig for gold. One will dig by the hour and never



JACKSON'S FRIENDS LOOKING FOR OFFICE.

discover a single worm, while the second will go over the same ground and secure enough for both. One might read of the first elections in this country and not be struck by the really funny situation of no party in the field, no platform or declaration of principles, and, stranger of all, no candidate, and yet those are the exact conditions which prevailed at the beginning of the political history of the country. Of course, it was generally understood that Washington would be elected, so the formality of a nomination was not thought of. The electors were selected by the state legislatures, and when they met the unanimous vote was for Washington, a condition never known again in the history of the country save at the election of Monroe, and even in his case there was one vote of sentiment against him, for one of the electors in the New Hampshire electoral college voted for Adams because, as he said, he was not willing that any other president than Washington should receive a unanimous electoral vote.

It may never have occurred to the voter of the present day that there was a time when the vice president was elected without having been voted for. Up to 1804 the only one voted for was president. Each elector cast his ballot for two presidents, the one receiving the highest number of votes being declared elected president, and the next highest, vice president. But the Jefferson-Burr contest demonstrated what a serious difficulty could arise when there was a tie vote, and a change in the elective method for the two offices was made.

There is no one living to-day that can remember the time when parties did not hold conventions and nominate candidates for president and vice president, and yet up to 1820 not a candidate had ever been nominated by a national convention of any party. At first, congressional caucuses named the tickets, and then the state legislatures took a hand in the business of naming candidates for president and vice president. But it was not until the anti-Masonic men in national convention at Philadelphia, two years before the election of 1824, and named a ticket, that the country had its first lesson in party organization and the naming of candidates. The year following, the national republican party, now called the democratic, followed the example set and met at Baltimore to name a ticket. It was at this convention that the two-thirds rule in the naming of candidates was first adopted and observed, and it has served

long and faithfully in every democratic convention since that day. The odd circumstance arose in 1824 of Calhoun being elected to the vice presidency by a large majority, while no one was elected to the highest office. This threw the election into the hands for a second time, the first being the Jefferson-Burr contest in 1804. Adams was victorious over Jackson and Crawford, and this so embittered the campaign for the next presidential election, so that the country was treated to a four years' political

campaign, the longest in its history. Three or four months is long enough to-day, but up to the '60s it was a common thing to have the candidates nominated and the contest begun a year, and even two years, before the election. This Jackson-Adams campaign was unique in that it was a contest for the spoils of office. The Jackson forces raised the slogan of "To the victors belong the spoils," and after Jackson was installed in the white house it brought to Washington a motley crowd of hungry office-seekers and fastened on the nation a system which even the best efforts of civil service reform have not been able to entirely eradicate.

The campaign of 1856 can be styled the dirty-linen campaign, because each party indulged in the most vindictive methods and assailed the private characters of the candidates far beyond the lines of decent dispute. The Cleveland-Blaire contest was the last experience of the kind to which this country has been treated, and such methods are coming more and more into disfavor.

It will be a question in the minds of some whether the discovery, or invention, of the party platform was a misfortune or a blessing. The democratic party of 1840 was the first to formally adopt one, and it certainly was a modest beginning, for it contained only about 600 words, divided among nine planks. But the platform-building proclivity grew rapidly. At its next national convention the democratic party doubled the size of its platform, and four years later nearly doubled it again. It is interesting to note that the first party to adopt a platform went down to defeat at the election. Who ever would have supposed that the telegraph could wreck one man's political fortunes, while the lack of quick communication could help one candidate into the presidential chair? But such has been the record of history. Jackson was made president because of the paraly glory which came to him at the battle of New Orleans after peace had been declared. There were no steamers, cables or telegraphs to advise him that the war was over, and so he won laurels without which he never would have been the popular hero he afterwards became. And because the telegraph line had just been opened up between Baltimore and Washington, Silas Wright, a New York politician, owes his loss of the vice presidency. The party convention was being held at Baltimore. He



THE WILDEST ELECTION NIGHT IN OUR HISTORY.

was at Washington. His candidate, Van Buren, was turned down in favor of Polk. In effort to placate the opposition the nomination for vice president was given to Silas Wright. One of the first messages to flash over the wire after the completion of the line was notification of his nomination. In the heat of anger at Van Buren's defeat, he wired back an emphatic declaration, a thing which he would not have done on sober second thought. Then the marvelous Morse invention proved his undoing.

A most amusing incident occurred after the nomination of Taylor for the presidency in 1856 by the whig party. It was before the days of the postage stamp and cheap postage, and mail was largely sent subject to the collection of postal charges from the recipient. The president of the convention sent a letter of notification to Gen. Taylor, who was on his plantation in Louisiana, informing him of his nomination. At this time every political crank in the country had become seized with the inspiration to write Gen. Taylor, and he soon became exasperated at the heavy expense to which he was put in claiming his mail. At last he informed the postmaster to send back to the dead letter office all mail not prepaid. Soon after this order was given the letter of notification came along and, inasmuch as it was not prepaid, it was dumped into the dead letter office sack and never reached Gen. Taylor's hands. When after week the party leaders waited for some response from Gen. Taylor, and none came. At last a delegation visited him and the true conditions learned. Another notification letter was then at once mailed, but this time with the necessary postage provided.

The excitement and noise of election night have always marked the presidential contests in this country, but the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed at any election occurred at Philadelphia after the election of Lincoln in 1860. Mobs filled the streets and violent encounters took place between the opposing political factions. The prince of Wales chanced to be in this country and in the city at that time, and from his balcony window he looked down upon the wild tumult and witnessed what he verily believed at the time were the dying agonies of the republic. WILLIS A. EDDOK.

## Notes on Winter Fashions

DRESS of the Louis XVI. and of the Josephine period is well represented in the winter fashions of 1901, both for day and evening wear, and it is of the latter I wish to write this week. The present day dress authorities are real artists and are wise to return to the beautiful old French modes. Nothing could be more imposing than the Louis XVI. corsage, with its becoming point and beautiful lace berthe, tucked or what variation the wearer will, marking the line of the décolletage. To any woman who has the right, by reason of a beautiful neck and shoulders, to wear décolletage dress at all, the Louis XVI. line is quite the most becoming, while the skirt slightly flared on the hips, shows a good figure to the best advantage.

We are, of course, modifying these modes a little. The danger is that the authorities may insist upon having them too full at the feet, and so allow them to be suggestive of the crinolines. On the other hand, the long trains of the Josephine period will counteract this effect. In fact, in the matter of skirts,



A SMART TAILOR-MADE GOWN IN GREEN AND BLACK.

there is much controversy and many variations to choose between. The beauty of the colorings and materials employed in the days of the Louis cannot be surpassed; for instance, there are the wonderful blue and the violet rose, with both of which we are familiar, and if neither of these suits us we can adopt that curious blue-green of a later period, or the lovely old white and gold brocades. In conjunction with such glorified fabrics we want, of course, beautiful lace, and some old paste or enamel buttons. But the lack of these things need not dishearten the would-be wearer of the Louis XVI. corsage. Let me advise her to look carefully among the relics of the past, and if she cannot find any lace-edged handkerchiefs which she could utilize let her buy some very, very fine plain Brussels net or some good imitation lace. Nowadays the manufacturers are obliging enough to imitate the old-world designs in a truly marvelous manner. And Parisian diamonds are indeed a faithful reproduction of the beautiful gems worn in the days of Louis XVI.

A lovely model brought out by one

of the leading costumers is an example of the evening dress prevalent during the reign of Louis XVI. brought up to date. It is in a thick make of velvet rose taffeta and beautifully arranged point d'Alencon, shaped in a deep point, and looking itself in the pointed bodice, flanked with two enormous boules of velvet of a bright rose shade, with quaint paste ornaments in the center. The heavy folds of the skirt derive most of their fulness from the hips, the front width being outlined with velvet, and having a few rosettes thereon. This is very full round the feet, and is also trained. The sleeves are of a rather picturesque order, and from the elbow are long strands of shaded rose-pink chiffon giving the necessary touch of softness which produces such graceful results in the picture gowns of the present day.

I recently noted a lovely picture dinner frock with an underskirt of old lace, which, by the way, affords a rather good opportunity of making use of a wedding veil. This particular model had a Directoire coat, cut away in the front, with long tails behind, of heavy white and gold brocade, with an inner waistcoat of shaded green chiffon, folded and interlined with an inner chemise of Brussels lace. This had elbow sleeves also of lace, and lace was applied to the green velvet collar, forming a becoming finish to the décolletage.

For evening wear there is a revival of the polonaise and the old princess frock of a later period. If well carried out, they can be very beautiful, but they are difficult of manipulation, and do not commend themselves to the general public. And dare I suggest they offer no opportunity of using up remnants or long-tried relics as many of the other modes do?

The prevailing methods of using trimmings, and especially for edgings, show a decided tendency towards the revival of the Louis XVI. the Empress Josephine and the early Victorian modes. A purple velvet princess frock trimmed with ermine edging and tucker of old lace sounds very sumptuous, and this style of gown must be costly. Some of the autumn models are, of course, too exaggerated, but this is always so at the beginning of any season. Ere long we shall settle down, and we shall probably find that in the world of fashionable courtesiers, "period" dressing has come to stay. There have not been wanting indications of this all through the past season, and the idea doubtless originated two or three years ago, during a craze for fancy dress balls and dances. And, after all, we should welcome any mode that tends to lighten and brighten English dressing. And, above all, do we welcome in a dull London winter the richness and fulness of coloring of which real artists never tire, and exquisite fabrics and trimmings are in themselves a pleasure to look upon.

I suppose the ideal fabric for the evening is velours-mouton, which takes lovely lights and shades. I am told that a leading American is having a beautiful frock in the new brun-green shade, so beloved by Parisians, with a tucker berthe of deep "copper" colored Mecklin lace, and trimmed with big embroidered velvet buttons down the front of the skirt and bodice. There is a tremendous demand for every variety of fancy button.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

## Fashion Notes from Gay Paris

PARIS.—Most interesting this season are the various styles of outdoor and evening wraps that appear on all sides. Worth has revived the old-fashioned paleot and some beautiful Directoire modes, and other houses are producing wonderful, quaint Japanese styles made of beautiful cloths, embroidered or piped with velvet, and sometimes finished with deep fringes of silk and chenille.

The real jaquettes seem to gain favor with middle-aged ladies, but not with our younger mondaines. After all, the three-quarter length light-fitting coat in pearly de sole, trimmed with fringe and ruchings in black or puce color, is somewhat aging.

For morning wear in the Bois a great many smart and white sac coats are worn trimmed with kid and cloth embroideries. These are worn with trottee skirts.

In the afternoon we see fur tippets with triple capes and shawl ends. There are also some pretty shawl-like wraps of lovely pastel cloths, embroidered and edged with fringe. There is no doubt that the graceful shawl line is very beautiful in a wrap, especially when the wrap is of faced cloth embroidered with embossed velvet taking in the various shades of the costume, for everything is still a perfect study in color.



AN EVENING WRAP.

Made of white cloth embroidered with puce, narrow frills of taffeta and fringed with mint, while an over-train reaching only a little below the waist was of olive-green velvet embroidered in gold. Wonderfully embroidered buttons appeared on this gown, and a narrow fur edging outlined the square décolletage.

Long suede and kid gloves and mitens are worn in the evening, and for ornaments tortoise shell pins of every description are placed in the collars. The ruby, the turquoise and the emerald are fighting for popularity, which I think is very evenly distributed among them. With classical dress the Juliet cap of many-colored stones is worn and pearls never lose an iota of their value. How pretty are big choux of velvet worn in the hair, the center consisting of a beautiful diamond ornament.

ANNETTE GIRVY.

MUSIC ANNOUNCES SPRING

## WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Rich Sands Are Discovered. The sands of Pacific township in Columbia county have been pronounced by experts in Chicago, Pittsburg and elsewhere the very finest in existence for use in the manufacture of plate glass. After a series of thorough tests Chicago parties have acquired control of 12 acres of land of A. F. Porter, a cousin of Postmaster A. A. Porter, of Portage. The sand on this tract is said to have been demonstrated to be 40 feet deep. It is expected that the shipment of sand will begin early in December.

Train Robbers Are Felled. A wooden bridge 50 feet long, in an isolated place three miles below Prairie du Chien, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, was burned. The work is supposed to have been done by a gang of train robbers who had planned to ditch the night passenger train. A hunter who happened along was roughly handled in the darkness. He was unable to get a description of the men, but believes there were six or eight of them.

Marriage Fee Ten Cents. Ten cents was the fee offered Rev. B. E. Ely, of Rockford, Ill., by a Wisconsin young man, whom he had just married. The newly made groom claimed that that was his last dime, saving only enough to carry himself and bride back to Deloit. For that amount the parson had also allowed the young man the use of a room to arrange his toilet. Mr. Ely refused the dime, but the young man left it on a table.

Lone Woman Holds Up Three. A lone woman held up three men near Auburn. The men, whose names were Woodbury, Vanderveer and De Young, were laid buyers from Illinois. As they were approaching a secluded portion of the road, a masked woman on horse back rushed from a thicket and commanded them at the point of a rifle to descend from the wagon and give up their valuables.

Report of Railroad Commissioner. Railroad Commissioner Thomas, in a report to the governor regarding his investigation of the books of the railroad companies on the matter of rebates, says that more than \$4,000,000 in gross earnings has been held out by the railroad companies of the state, which has resulted in the state losing \$313,839 in license fees.

The News Condensed. Ex-Alderman William Murphy, of Milwaukee, was found guilty of soliciting a bribe in connection with a sidewalk ordinance in 1899.

The Merchants' hotel, William H. Lewis, proprietor, the oldest hostelry in Racine, has gone into bankruptcy, with liabilities estimated at between \$12,000 and \$15,000, and assets not given.

Two armed and masked highwaymen held up and robbed Willis Ellis, a rich mine owner of Eastman, of \$2,000 in gold at a point five miles out of Prairie du Chien.

Former Sank County Treasurer Archie Christie dropped dead at the feet of Gov. La Follette, on the platform of the Harbortown hall, in which the governor spoke, just as he was about to grasp his hand.

The Pfister & Vogel tannery has commenced the erection of a \$150,000 addition to its works at Milwaukee. When completed it will make the tannery the largest in the world.

A number of men employed in the La Crosse sewer works, which is being rushed as rapidly as possible, refused to work in front of a church while the Sunday morning services were being held and were unceremoniously discharged.

Farmers in the vicinity of Cliftonville were awarded 27 medals at the St. Louis fair for exhibits of grain.

George McKerron, state superintendent of farmers' institutes, has announced that 81 institutes will be held this season, the number being reduced from 101 on account of lack of funds.

John Herma, said to have been the youngest soldier who went out from Racine, and perhaps in the state of Wisconsin, when the civil war broke out, died at Fort Thomas, Ky., aged 57 years.

According to reports of railroad men the northern woods are full of deer.

Waspaca county's new insane asylum has saved the county \$3,291.22 during the last year.

While temporarily insane Joseph Neary, a teamster, threw himself under the wheels of a train at Madison and was crushed to death.

By the arrest of Albert Murry, of Appleton, it was learned that he was engaged to Jennie and Marie, Greer, sisters, and that both had planned to elope with him.

Herbert Collidge, of La Crosse, who brought suit against Henry Halliburton, owner of the Wisconsin Paper Box factory, for \$15,000, for the loss of an eye, indicted while working on a machine which was allowed to remain out of repair, was awarded \$7,000 damages.

The fight of cities of Wisconsin to force peddlers to pay license in addition to the state license is to be tested in the supreme court by J. D. Fox and H. A. Miller, of Rockford, Ill., who were tried in Oshkosh.

Judge Belden, at Kenosha, has granted a divorce to Mrs. Rosa Reiderbach from Herman Reiderbach, who disappeared from the city three years ago. For a long time it was thought that he was dead. He was recently located in Texas.

John W. Hogan, city marshal of Jaccsville for many years, is dead from cancer.

### In the Picturesque Shops of the Mikado's Empire

The Little Brown Woman Likes to "Shop" Just as Much as Her American Cousins Do.

TO THE women of all lands shopping is the feminine equivalent of gambling and horse racing. For it is the only legitimate form of excitement in the life of the middle-class woman. The little women of Dal Nippon (Great Japan) are very lotas (feminine) in their love of shopping as their big sisters in America, although etiquette, which is a fetish in Japan, forbids them giving much expression to their excitement. To the Asiatic to understand a man is to know that he is a fool too weak to have learnt self-control; but after you have lived in the Land of Great Peace, where smiles express anything but pleasure, and where laughter is reserved for grave occasions, you will come to know that shopping is one of the few real pleasures a Japanese woman is permitted to enjoy.

Though fashion in dress never changes in Japan and woman's needs are very few, there are always obis (sashes) to tempt the weak, and coral and lacquer hair combs and ornaments to rival in your neighbor's hair. You can count all the articles of a woman's apparel on the fingers of one



SELECTING AN OBI.

hand. First comes the little apron, next to that the obi, and over that the kimono, and last of all the obis, which is both her glory and her shame, for the law of the land demands that a Japanese woman of an undesirable class must tie her obi in front to distinguish her from her respectable sisters.

If you follow a party of women along some good shopping street in Japan, their wooden clogs clattering louder than their gentle tongues, the soft greys and browns of their kimonos swaying with that rhythmic movement peculiar to the country, you will presently see them stop in front of a low shop, its open front screened from the street by a blue cotton curtain hung from a bamboo pole. The curtain is lifted, and in another moment the symphony of greys and browns has disappeared.

On the other side of the blue curtain the high wooden clogs are kicked off, and with graceful bows and many rubbings of the knees the little women return the respectful greetings of the flock of boys who spring to their feet and rush to the front of the shop to welcome their customers.

On the floor of the shop, nothing more or less than a raised platform with a canopy over it, there are numerous flat cushions for the customers to kneel on. The master of the shop invites the ladies to smoke by pushing towards them a hibachi of hot charcoal. He then dispatches some of the clerks to fetch armfuls of tempting crepes and obis-silks from the iron safe at the back of the platform. When the clerks come hurrying back—it is etiquette for an inferior to hurry towards his master's patron—he deposits the precious bundles on the floor in front of the kneeling women. Tea in diminutive cups on a diminutive table tray has been daintily served in the interval.

The buying of a new obi, or a crepe kimono—which will not last the purchaser's lifetime, but her daughter's as well—is an affair of much moment. The shopkeeper does not expect his visitors to spend in a few minutes the money that has probably taken long years to save; nor does he expect her to know in the space of two hours what design of an obi will satisfy her aesthetic sense for the next ten years. Hurry and impatience are unknown quantities in Japan.

A woman is waiting in one of her souls who is waiting in patience, and the woman who hurries is waiting in self-control. So the contented little party will spend their whole day squatting on their knees before a mass of silks and crepes, choosing and bargaining and exchanging polite compliments with each other. Fresh relays of tea are brought in and plenty of local gossip and news is exchanged between the customers and the shopkeeper.

You may see just another group of women accompanied by some pretty and

for the tenth part of a halfpenny will purchase some ingenious paper toy in Japan. On the Feast of the Girls there are presents of dolls to be bought for every little girl. The O-Hina-Matsumi, or Honorable Feast of Dolls, is one of the prettiest sights in Japan. In the temple grounds, where the fair takes place, there are hundreds of stalls decked out with every sort and condition of Japanese dolls, and there are thousands of little human dolls decked in the gayest of brocades and the most elaborate obis, tottling about with their gentle grey-clad doll-mamas, whose sleeves are heavy with the parcels of dolls that are stored away in them. The O-Hina-Matsumi is a world of dolls, smiling, bowing, black-eyed dolls who are never too grave and never too gay.

A woman's shopping in Japan knows no such fierce excitement as after-season sales.

Only Ordinary Symptoms. "What on earth is the matter with that celestial couple?" "Oh, they're only engaged."—Brooklyn Life.

The Best Is None Too Good. Hina—What nice hair Bella has. Stella—Well, a woman is a fool to buy an inferior article.—Town Topics.

APPLE IS FOOD OF GODS Certain of the Indian tribes of Mexico have a curious belief about the cat's paw. This is a small apple of a certain kind of earth. Before it is ripe it is plucked and pressed flat until it is about the size of an American 50-cent piece, but of about half the thickness. These cat's paws are sold at quite a high price, because the plant is somewhat rare and is found only in high, rocky places, generally difficult of access. This cat's paw has the effect of leaving the most wonderful and rose-colored dreams to him who indulges in it. The story of the Indians is that this cat's paw was once the food of the gods. The evil spirit stole it from men who had found it and began to eat it. He hid it in the steep



## LONDON'S CRIMINALS

A CONSTANT WATCH KEPT ON THEIR MOVEMENTS BY THE POLICE.

Persons Who Are Deemed Guilty Until They Prove Themselves to Be Innocent and Who Can Be Imprisoned for Committing No Offense.

It used to be a principle of British law that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty. Though this is still upheld by justice generally, certain persons know to their cost that in their own cases the principle is reversed.

To one section of the community the law says, with no uncertain voice, "You are guilty unless you can prove yourself innocent." The victim of this rule is he who is "known to the police," who is "suspected of intent to commit a crime," and of late years quite a number of persons have been sent to prison under an act which is called the "prevention of crimes act" on the mere suspicion that their conduct is not what it should be.

The act operates against persons who have already been in prison, and its existence makes it a very hard task for an ex-convict to enjoy real freedom.

Any person who has served a term of imprisonment may be arrested, without a warrant, if his conduct does not favorably impress a policeman, and summarily convicted.

For instance, the men charged with complicity in the Conduit street jewel robbery some years ago were not convicted of their offense, but the evidence given was that their mode of life was "probably dishonest." This was accepted by the judge, who sentenced them to a year's imprisonment, not, be it noticed, for any crime, but because they were "probably" guilty and could not prove themselves innocent.

Another man only a few weeks ago was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for loitering. He was discovered by the police waiting about some quiet byway of Chelsea and, having been recognized as an ex-convict, was promptly taken in charge.

Another case of crimeless criminal was that of the youth who was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for merely having in his possession implements made for the purpose of coinage. The man had not coined anything, but it seemed fairly clear that he had thoughts of doing so.

The blow of this prophetic system of prosecution, however, falls most heavily on the man who has already been convicted. Such a person finds it almost impossible to shake off the law.

During his ticket of leave period if he does not report himself regularly he is liable to be sent back. Not only this, but if any action of his strikes the police as suspicious it is only necessary, according to the act, to state that there are "reasonable grounds for believing that he gains his living by dishonest means."

Not only is ticket of leave men liable to unexpected arrest for no definite crime, but also any convict whatever. For seven years after the expiration of the sentence passed on him if he refuses to give his name or address or gives a false one, or if he is found in any place, whether public or private, without being able to satisfy the court why he was there, he is liable to a year's imprisonment.

A social gathering of criminals in the east end was some years ago suddenly interrupted by the entrance of a well known detective. The company was well engaged in the harmless occupation of smoking and chatting, though, doubtless, only between crimes. Said the detective:

"A watch was stolen yesterday from a gentleman in Ely street. Now, one of you knows where it is. Unless you deliver it up in twenty-four hours the whole lot of you will be run in tomorrow for being alive."

Being interpreted, this meant that the detective had a special reason for recovering the watch for his client, and to save himself the ordinary process of searching he had adopted this method of intimidation.

By this threat he meant that the whole company could be charged under the "prevention of crimes act" on suspicion of not earning an honest living or for loitering with felonious intent.

Quite recently in a well known civil lawsuit the plaintiff's position was discredited by a detective witness who came into court and testified that he was "on the market."

This, being interpreted, meant that the plaintiff's habits had not met with the approval of the legion of plain clothes detectives who are known to haunt London's streets. The methods of these gentlemen are not confined to the actual detection of crimes so much as to the general watching of persons passing to and fro in certain streets.

One of these detectives says that he spends the greater part of his time idly in walking up and down a crowded thoroughfare and fixing his eyes on any person whose progress along the street does not suggest urgent business.

"If when I catch his eye," said the detective, "this person stares back at me or turns to look after I have passed I know that he's a wrong 'un and I watch him carefully."

If the individual subjected to this treatment should often frequent the thoroughfare in question and if his companions should not meet with the entire approval of the detective on watch then he is "on the market."—London Globe.

Envy.

Mrs. Casey.—"It's a shame, Mrs. Cassidy, for yer husband to come home drunk the way he does. It hurts me to see it. Mrs. Cassidy—I don't doubt it, Mrs. Casey. Ye always was an av'rous disposition."—Philadelphia Press.

Blue Murder.

In the "Folk Dictionary" (J. C. Hotten, 1914) "blue murder" is defined as a "deperate or alarming cry—French, morillon." In "The Dagman's Dog," is the "Inglorious Legend," Barham writes:

"The ear caught the sound of the word 'murder' pronounced by the old woman under her breath. Now, not knowing what she could mean by 'blue death,' he considered she referred to a delicate brewing. Which is almost synonymous with 'blue ruin'."—Notes and Queries.

## ENGLISH DOCTORS' FEES.

They Are Regulated by the Royal College of Physicians.

The specialists must be divided into two distinct classes, the surgeon proper and the pure physician. The former unquestionably gets big fees in ratio to his reputation. The famous surgeon has only to name his fee to the millionaire with appendicitis. With the fear of death before his eyes he will write his check gladly. When he has recovered he will often grumble if he does not bust. A younger and less known man will perform the same operation for a tithe of the cost, but the public, with death staring them in the face, will have the man with the big name, regardless of expense.

But the pure physician is an entirely different matter. His fees are standardized not by act of parliament, but by that autocratic body, the Royal College of Physicians. His fees for consultation at his own house are fixed at 2 guineas the first visit and a guinea for each subsequent one. For consultations away from home he receives a fee at the calculated rate of two-thirds of a guinea a mile. Eleven-two miles out of town, is two guineas 8 guineas, Liverpool (201 miles) is 101 guineas, and so on pro rata. But it must be remembered that nowadays all the big provincial centers have their own specialists, and the town man is very seldom sent for unless he is one of the very biggest names and the case desperate and rich.

If the physician should accept more he transgresses that professional ethic, "medical etiquette," and is branded a quack by his less lucky brethren.

Moreover, when he arrives at a sufficient standing in the ranks of his profession the Royal College of Physicians will not elect him to their all important fellowship, the crowning qualification and high water mark of his calling.—London Mail.

## MEASURING TIME.

Methods Used Before the Advent of Clocks and Watches.

Probably the oldest method of determining the time of day was by the sundial, but other devices have been used for ages, including the water clock, the burning wick and the hour glass filled with sand. Popular legend attributes to King Alfred the invention of the water clock, but long before his time it was in use by the Egyptians and in India, Babylon, China and Persia. The contrivance for measuring time by means of water appears to have consisted of a basin filled with water and exposed in some niche or corner of a public place. At the extreme end of the vessel was a spout or tap from which trickled the liquid drop by drop into a receiver having on its inside marks for indicating the hours of the day and night.

In parts of southern India there was used a thin copper bowl about five inches in diameter and rather deeper than half a sphere, having a very small hole at the bottom. The bowl, placed in a vessel containing water and floating thereon, gradually filled. At the expiration of an arranged interval it sunk, and a boy or another watcher then struck a gong and thus announced the time. It showed the lapse of periods of forty-five minutes with tolerable accuracy, but the time varied with the temperature of the water. It was possible by the introduction of a cylinder containing a floating piston which worked on a cog wheel to indicate the hours.

Plato introduced the clepsydra into Greece. It was used by the Romans also. The king of Persia is said to have presented Charlemagne with a water clock of bronze inlaid with gold. Water clocks were used up to the seventeenth century. Even with the introduction of the pendulum water served "as the motor and the pendulum as a regulator."

A Philanthropic Joke.

First a halfpenny then a gold piece gave considerable amusement to a small crowd in the Rue Dauphine, Paris.

The former coin was placed on the pavement and lay untouched for an hour and a half before it was picked up by an old lady, who carefully placed it in her reticule, despite the derisive cheers which were accorded her by those who were watching.

An American gentleman then placed a twenty franc piece on the ground and as pedestrian after pedestrian passed without seeing it, they were startled by the uproarious laughter from doors and windows. They stopped short, looked confused and then hurried away with indignant glances at the merry-makers.

The Louis was at last picked up by a bent and feeble old man, who looked off with his treasure amid enthusiastic cheers.—London Mail.

The Speaker's Magnanimity.

Paterfamilias has come, soft shod, into the parlor and had found matters much as he might have expected considering that Reggie Adelphait and the daughter of the house were there alone and that he had sneaked in.

"Ah," exclaimed the father, and his remark was singularly well chosen.

"I—I—I was only rehearsing a new recitation I had just learned," stammered Reggie.

"So I suppose," said paterfamilias, "but the thing I objected to was your peculiar method of holding your audience."—Baltimore American.

Very Considerate.

Careful Husband.—By the bye, I noticed a mistake of 5 shillings in the butcher's bill this morning. Laura. Wife.—Then I had better drive around there and see about it. Careful Husband.—I was thinking of that, but the mistake is in our favor. Wife.—Oh, then we had better take no notice of it. We might get some one into trouble, you know.—Tit Bits.

The Throne of Persia.

Probably no ruler of modern times has a throne of such barbaric splendor as the shah of Persia. It is said to be shaped like a bed, nine feet in length by four feet in width, and is high enough to require three steps to enter. The body, steps and legs (which resemble elephants' trunks) are lavishly lacquered in gold and inlaid with jewels, says the Epistolographer. On the gold embroidered rug rests a gold chair, behind which rises a sunburst of diamonds with a jeweled bird on either side.

## ARMIES IN RETREAT

SOME OF THE FAMOUS RETROGRADE MOVEMENTS IN WAR.

Napoleon's Retreat From Moscow a Fatal Blunder.—The Most Disastrous Example in History Made by the English General Elphinstone.

The problem of extricating a defeated army and conducting a masterly retreat is one of the most difficult, if not the most difficult, that a general in the field has to meet. Before every great battle such a contingency is planned for, but when the test comes many new things are constantly being brought before the commander in chief which must be decided on the instant and the right move chosen if a rout is to be avoided. The general who has been worsted must not only get his troops away from the enemy, but his guns and stores as well. The supplies for the army must be sent to the rear first, for without them the soldiers would have to fight hungry and the wounded go without proper attention. The guns and army follow the supplies, and the brunt of the fighting and a chance to win much glory fall on the rear guard.

General Kurupatkin conducted a masterly retreat from Liaoyang to Mukden and destroyed what stores he could not remove from the doomed city. He was following in the footsteps of other Russian generals, for Russian troops have made some wonderful retrograde movements which have ultimately been crowned with success, but it must be remembered that he was aided by a railroad, which was not the case of many another in his predicament. Still Kurupatkin's retreat from Liaoyang will rank well with the famous retreats of history.

Napoleon was the world's master at war, yet he lost more men in his fatal retreat from Moscow than he did on the field of Waterloo. With a vast army of 400,000 men he crossed the Niemen in June and later fought at Borodino, where his losses were heavy. Then came the march to Moscow, the Russians retreating before him and destroying everything as they marched. In the cold of the northern winter he turned his back on the burning city, into which the eagles had been borne in triumph, and began the most disastrous retreat in history. Famine, cold and the Russians on his flanks and rear cut down his soldiers as they plodded, finally barefooted, through the snow, and the army melted away as it crawled over those 600 miles of dreary waste. All Napoleon could tell the anxious people at Paris was, "My health is good." He succeeded in saving practically nothing as he fled.

Nearly a century before Napoleon invaded Russia Charles XII, of Sweden, with 42,000 men at his back, marched over much the same route and shared much the same ill fortune. After storming the Russian lines at Poltava he plunged into the Vals in pursuit of the retreating Russians and lost many men and guns in his haste. But he kept his face toward Moscow and reached Smolensk at last, but there changed his plans and marched for the Ukraine, with Czar Peter I. pursuing him. Then the Russians confronted him with 70,000 troops at Poltava, where Charles was wounded and charged at the head of his troops borne in a litter and was defeated, being forced to retreat with his handful of men into Turkish territory in anything but a dignified manner.

One of the most masterly retreats in history was made by Sir John Moore in Spain in 1808-09. He marched his force between Astorga and Coruna in a month and beat back Soult's army at the edge of the sea before his troops sailed away for home, leaving the body of their dead commander behind, to be buried without the walls, on the field where he fell. Soult retreated from Oporto, in Portugal, in the same war, and Beresford drove him across the mountains into Spain after taking the city. Wellington caught the French again in the same war, driving the army from Talavera, but the French retreat was good, and the Iron Duke lost his advantage through Cuatrecasas's blunder, and he in turn led a clever retreat before the advancing French.

The most fatal retreat in all history was that of the English army under Lord Elphinstone from Kabul, in Afghanistan, and it and its preceding events will always be a dark blot in England's military annals. In 1841 the British authorities in Afghanistan lost their light grip on the natives, and Sir Alexander Burnes, a high official at Kabul, was murdered in his home. The 16,000 English troops were scattered in forts outside the town under the command of Elphinstone, who remained inactive in the face of such a crime. Akbar Khan was at the head of the natives, and the English stooped to double dealings with him in order to get their army to Jelalabad in safety, but were outwitted, although promised a safe retreat. They started for Jelalabad Jan. 6, 1842, leaving all their cannon and military stores at Kabul. The natives followed on their flanks, and the conditions were so bad that the English officers gave themselves up to Akbar Khan as hostages for the safety of their troops. The army, without leaders, at last entered the narrow pass of Jundakich, and there the Afghans fell upon them and slaughtered all but a few. The small party which escaped the shambles in the pass pushed on for Jelalabad but were pursued and all killed but one.

Our own civil war furnishes one of the most famous retreats in history, and General Lee handled his troops with consummate skill in the Wilderness campaign. The campaign was a contest between two master minds, both foreseeing every move the other would make and meeting it with a heavy counter blow. At the beginning Grant thought "Marne Robert" would fall back on Richmond and flanked him to drive him in. But the Confederates turned and fought and turned and fought again, each offensive movement on both sides failing. The retreat ended in the battle of Chancellorsville, and proved the Confederate general a past master of his craft. Lee's last retreat, which ended at Appomattox, was the end of his career, but he led the defeated army of a lost cause and had no provisions or stores when he headed for the mountains after the fall of Richmond.

Next to the retreat from Moscow, perhaps the most famous retreat of history—quite the most famous in literature—was that of Xenophon and his ten thousand, whose story is given to every schoolboy to cut his first Greek teeth on. The Greeks were far in the interior of Asia when the death of the prince for whom they were paid to fight left them without a cause, and they turned their backs toward the distant sea and marched 2,465 miles in 215 days. The retreat was a success, and the little band reached their goal intact after many hardships.—Springfield Republican.

## THE FIRST LAMPS.

Seashells, Fishbones, With Rushes, Narwhals in Animal Fat.

"This world groped until the thirteenth century without discovering even the tallow candle," says a writer. The expression, "blinking in the dark" in darkness during the early ages" is true in every sense. It was perhaps the accidental burning of a bit of fat of some slain animal that suggested its use as a luminaire, while the hollow shell from a baked clay held the fat, which was burned by placing a rush in the fat, with the lit end projecting over the edge of the shell dish. Step by step the lamp was fashioned into a thing of beauty. Admirable specimens of lamps in terra cotta, in stone, in brass and in bronze have been found on sites of Hebrew cities and in the temples of Hindustan. From the tombs of Assyria and ancient lettered Babylon, came examples of household lamps, revealing a general use many centuries before the Christian era.

So, from the fat of slain animals, the resinous products of the forest tree and the wax of the wild bee came those lights which gleamed upon fair women and brave men at Beshazzar's feast. From Rome the oil lamp passed successfully into Germany, Gaul and Britain. In these countries torches, rushes dipped in grease and a very odorous fish oil were the methods of artificial lighting until the Roman conquest. The rushlight of that day consisted of a notched wooden stick set to a wooden base. Stalks of the rush were peeled to the pith, care for one strand of rush, and passed through hot grease. Sometimes three or more were twisted together and when cold were placed in a notch of the standard, to be pushed up when the fire neared the wick.

These rushlights emitted a strong flame and a similar odor. You may make one of these and enjoy for an hour the ancient light of Britain and that which to this day dispels the gloom of night in remote Irish cabins. The candle of the common people was the rushlight of our ancestors. It burned where candles made from wax were too dear and before Chevreul and others found a way to refine a cheap candle grease from the fat of animals.

Dressing the Shopkeeper.

A gentleman dressed in a loose coat entered a ladies' outfitting establishment at a time when the proprietor was alone in the shop. The gentleman asked to be shown some ready made ladies' cloaks, as he wished to give his wife a little surprise. After a careful inspection he fixed upon one and asked the shopkeeper:

"Have you not a young lady at hand to put on the cloak to see how it looks?"

The proprietor regretted that none of the ladies of the establishment was in at that moment.

"Well, perhaps you wouldn't object to putting it on yourself?"

The unsuspecting shopkeeper slipped on the cloak, buttoned it and turned around in all directions.

"Magnificent!" exclaimed the purchaser, with seeming ecstasy, but at the same moment he made a grab at the till, which he thrust under his coat and bolted out of the shop.

The horrified proprietor rushed after him into the street, where, however, he was seized by the passersby, who dragged him back to the shop in the supposition that the poor fellow had gone mad, and before he could explain matters the rogue had disappeared.—London Tit Bits.

A Persevering Mouse.

Here is a story of a mouse which was as persevering in overcoming its difficulties as was King Robert of Scotland's spider.

During the digging of holes for New York telegraph poles not long ago, the workmen noticed a mouse which had fallen into one of the cavities. For hours the tiny prisoner raved frantically around the inclosure. Then it seemed to get over its hysterics and set its wits to work.

Soon it began systematically to dig a spiral groove round and round the inner surface of the hole, which was several feet deep. Night and day the busy little captive worked away, digging little pockets here and there as its improved staircase got farther and farther from the ground, so that it might rest from its hard labors. The workmen kept it supplied with food, and after the third day the indefatigable little creature reached the top, and enthusiastic cheering welcomed its freedom.

A Hard Question.

Modern Maid—I wish some advice. Old Lady—Certainly, my dear. What is it? Modern Maid—Shall I marry a man whose tastes are the opposite of mine and quarrel with him, or shall I marry a man whose tastes are the same as mine and get tired of him?

The mists of life, the square pegs in the round holes, cause all the trouble. When a square peg gets into a square hole we think it an example of genius.—Robert Barr.

It is but poor eloquence which only shows that the orator can talk.—Reynolds.

Hispan Along the Joke.

"There," said the epicure to the bright Philadelphia girl, "are shalls. I suppose Philadelphia people don't eat them for fear of cannibalism."

"Oh, no," was the answer. "It isn't that. We couldn't catch them."—Washington Star.

The hand that has a long time held a violet doth not soon forego its fragrance.

## A MAN WITH A MEMORY.

The Way He Saved an Accused Friend From the Gallows.

A man was charged at Sydney with murder and by way of defense called evidence to prove an alibi. At the time the crime was committed he was, he said, in his own home listening to a friend who was reciting a novel to him. The expression caught the ear of the prosecuting counsel, and when a witness went into the box to say that he was the man by whom the prisoner was being entertained he tackled him on this word. The witness repeated that he was "reciting" Horace Walpole's "Old English Baron," not reading it, but reciting from memory, and it had taken him two and a half hours to get through the whole book. Well, if he could remember it while in a hut in the bush he ought to be able to remember it now in court, and counsel demanded a demonstration.

"Give us a page or two," he said, never dreaming that his request would be complied with. The witness cleared his throat and without hesitation commenced. "In the time of King Henry, when the good Duke Humphrey returned from the wars in the Holy Land, where he had been sojourning for a number of years," and so on, without hesitation, for several pages, all letter perfect so far as those in court could tell. Counsel for the prosecution, quite staggered by the display, confessed himself satisfied. But the witness was not, and the prisoner's counsel, piqued that doubt should be cast upon his phenomenal witness, asked that the latter might be given time to recite the whole novel and his time in doing it compared with the two and a half hours alleged to have been occupied on the night of the murder. "Good heavens!" said the judge. "But do you expect me to take it all down?" They compromised, the man with the memory reciting the closing scenes of the novel. And on this the man in the dock was liberated.—St. James Gazette.

## GARDENER ANTS.

The Skill They Show in Their Method of Growing Mushrooms.

The little busy bee has had a less conspicuous place in our hall of fame for insects since we have come to know more of the sterling qualities and great intelligence which are attributes of the ants. Professor J. R. Almsworth Davis gives proofs of their right to our applause. He says: "In tropical America the traveler in their native region often sees thousands of ants marching in column of route, each holding in its powerful jaws a piece of green leaf about the size of a sliver. These they take to their nests. The material is used as an elaborate sort of mushroom culture, requiring much more skill and intelligence than that in which human beings engage. The mushroom grows there in the beds he prepares, but the ant does not need to do this. The desired spawn soon makes its appearance in the chewed leaf. But in its natural state it is inedible and must undergo careful treatment before it yields the mushroom which the ant desires. The necessary work is done by a special caste of gardeners ants. These weed out obnoxious germs, etc., and pruning off the tips of the threads, prevents them from growing into the air and producing useless toadstools. As a result of this the threads swell into innumerable little rounded white thickening, each of which is about one-fiftieth of an inch across. It is these which are the mushrooms. These curious bodies constitute the sole food of the ant—or, at any rate, the chief food."

Last His Dignity.

An Englishman who holds a colonial governorship or similar office loses the prestige that attaches to that office as soon as he arrives in England. In this connection a story is told of the Duchess of Devonshire and Lord Crewe, then lieutenant governor of Ireland. They were on the same boat going from Ireland to England, and on the voyage she showed him all the deference due his rank. But she loved a joke too dearly to miss the opportunity the landing offered. As they were descending the gang plank she suddenly exclaimed in a peremptory tone, as though addressing a boy of no importance, "Now, Bobbie, just take hold of this bag and run on ahead like a good boy and see that I have a compartment reserved for me." And Bobbie did.

Pyramiding Account Keeping.

Even now there are certain parts of Britain into which the long arm of progress has made but little headway, and in the north of Scotland the old fashioned "tally" is the sole system of "bookkeeping" understood by the inhabitants. The "tally" consists of a flat piece of wood upon which the farm laborer records his day's work. Each notch at the edge represents a day's toil, and half days are recorded by a cut made in the flat surface of the wood. Overtime is represented by a small round hole drilled in the "tally" with a penknife. In his present state of education it is likely that it will be many years before the north Scottish laborer improves upon the primitive methods of his forefathers.

For a Remote Future.

Mr. Green looked with a calm but not unkindly gaze at the simple minded young man from Vermont who was asked to be his son-in-law.

"What preparations have you made for the future?" he asked gravely. "You know how my daughter has been brought up."

"Yes, sir," said the young man, with equal gravity, "but up in our little town there's not so much difference between the Orthodox and the Methodists as there is in some places, and I'd be willing to go to the Orthodox church if I would make any difference. I'm not what you'd call narrow, sir."

Why a French Author Wept.

It is told of the French romance writer La Fontaine that his wife once found him at his desk weeping bitterly. To her solicitous inquiry he explained that it was the woe of his favorite hero which caused his tears.

"But," she said, "why not put an end to them?"

"Oh, it is too soon to do that," he sighed. "I am still in the first volume."

## GALVANIC SOAP

Does not, possibly, have any electrical properties, but it does imprison a wonderful power which is evidenced by the results it accomplishes on Wash-day.

All sorts of theories have been advanced but the real reasons are simple.

Pure Material.

Application of scientific principles in the composition.

Knowledge gained by 40 years' experience in soap-making.

A trial will convince you that GALVANIC will do twice the work of an ordinary soap.

## A Winter Suit or Overcoat

Every man needs one or both of these now

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